



Daily Report

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

Mideast Peace Summit Supported

OW1804074491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0736 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—China supports the convocation at an opportune time of an international peace conference on the Middle East question under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties concerned.

This was stated by a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry at a news conference here today when asked to comment on the proposal by the United States and Israel for the convocation of a regional Middle East peace conference.

The spokesman said China has always maintained that the United Nations has an important role to play in the process of settling the Middle East question.

"We also support dialogues and consultations of various forms conducted by relevant parties in the Middle East for just and enduring peace in the Middle East," he said.

China To Join UN Observer Mission

OW1804084891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0837 GMT 18 Apr 91

["China To Join UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—At the invitation of the United Nations secretary general, China will send 20 military observers to join the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait observer mission, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

In answering a question at a weekly news conference, the spokesman said that these 20 personnel will go to their posts as soon as possible, as the U.N. requires.

He also told reporters that China has deep sympathy for the Kurdish refugees and the Chinese department concerned is considering providing them with humanitarian aid.

The Red Cross Society of China provided war victims in Iraq with food and medicine worth one million yuan (renminbi) last February, he noted.

Commenting on the reports that military forces of the United States, Britain and France have entered northern Iraq to set up refugee camps, the spokesman expressed the hope that the parties concerned, in accordance with the U.N. charter and relevant resolutions, will find a proper settlement to the refugee issue.

He also called for respecting Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Rebuts Prisoner-Made Goods Charge

HK1804145391 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1153 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Report: "Wu Jianmin Refutes Allegation That 'China Relies on Commodities Produced by Prisoners To Expand Export'"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Today, Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin refuted the allegation that "China relies on the commodities produced by prisoners to expand export," saying that this allegation is totally groundless.

When taking the questions raised by reporters at the press conference this afternoon, Wu Jianmin said: The management of export commodities in China is conducted within the existing management structure. The reform-through-labor departments are responsible for educating and reforming prisoners according to law and are in no position to take part in any activities concerning foreign economic relations and trade.

He said: The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of China has never granted any reform-through-labor departments the right of operation in foreign trade. The economic and trade administration organizations in China exercise their control through such administrative measures as issue of export permits and management of quotas, and the entire process of export is closely supervised by the customs. Reform-through-labor units are not allowed to conduct exportation.

Wu Jianmin said: It is for the purpose of educating the prisoners to repent and turn over a new leaf, remolding each of them into someone of value to the society, and meanwhile improving their livelihood and other material conditions, that the relevant departments in China organize prisoners to take part in productive labor. The products produced by prisoners are very limited.

Wu Jianmin noted: Many businessmen who conduct trade with China have some understanding of the commodities exported by China and relevant enterprises.

Soviet-Japan Relations Eyed

HK1804102291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT
18 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (AFP)—China said Thursday that improved relations between the Soviet Union and Japan would benefit regional stability.

"The improvement of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is conducive to peace and stability in the Asia and Pacific region," Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said.

He made the remark as Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was in Japan to try to clear up 40-year-old differences centered on a territorial dispute over the four Kuril islands.

China has said it supports Japan's claim to the islands.

Mr. Gorbachev proposed Wednesday a regional security conference which would include China, Japan and the Soviet Union, along with the United States and India, but the idea was received coolly in Tokyo.

U.S.-SRV Contacts Eyed

HK1804141991 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1153 GMT 18 Apr 91

[“China Hopes That U.S.-Vietnamese Contacts Will Be Conducive to Settlement of the Cambodia Issue”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said today: China hopes that U.S.-Vietnamese contacts will be conducive to urging Vietnam and Phnom Penh to comprehensively accept, as quickly as possible, the framework documents and draft resolutions adopted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In response to a reporter's question at the news briefing here today, Wu Jianmin said: We have noticed that normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations will follow the signing of the international agreement on comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia issue at the Paris International Conference by the parties including Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime.

On South Korea's admission to the United Nations this year, Wu Jianmin said: China believes that the international community should do more to encourage both South and North Korea to appropriately settle the question through consultations.

Regarding Sino-Soviet border talks, Wu Jianmin said that both China and the Soviet Union have made great progress on the border talks involving the eastern section. Both sides are exchanging views on the question concerning Heixiazi Island.

While answering a reporter's question, Wu Jianmin said that improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations will be conducive to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region.

XINHUA Covers Gorbachev-Kaifu Talks

End to 'Impasse' Sought

OW1804060891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0552 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev began their unscheduled fourth round of talks this morning for a last-ditch effort to break the impasse on the territorial dispute between Tokyo and Moscow.

According to a report released by JIJI NEWS AGENCY, Japanese leaders have decided that if Gorbachev is still reluctant to make any concession, Japan might not agree

on the issuance of a joint Japan-Soviet communique as planned at the end of Gorbachev's visit.

In the third round of Kaifu-Gorbachev talks on Wednesday, Kaifu reiterated Japan's position that Moscow concede that Japan has sovereignty over the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu, and then Japan could propose diverse ways of securing their return.

In response, Gorbachev firmly refused to acknowledge Japanese sovereignty over the islands on the grounds that Soviet public opinion was strongly opposed against it, according to Japanese sources. Gorbachev did, however, recognize the existence of a territorial dispute, which Moscow previously had denied.

The Soviet President also declined to reconfirm the 1956 Japan-Soviet Joint Declaration, which endorsed the return of Habomai and Shikotan islands.

The dispute over the sovereignty of the four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido has figured high in the first and third rounds of Kaifu-Gorbachev talks on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Dinner Speeches Exchanged

OW1704220191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1543 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today called for a significant improvement in Tokyo-Moscow ties.

Speaking at a dinner this evening in honor of Gorbachev at the prime minister's official residence, Kaifu said that the course of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union has been a thorny path with much pain for both nations.

The two countries “face a decisive turning point,” Kaifu said, adding that “we would like to achieve a decisive leap forward in our bilateral relations.”

In his speech at the dinner, Gorbachev stressed the need for establishing personal relations among leaders, adding that he has conducted “candid and frank talks” with his partner—Kaifu.

The Soviet leader said, “I feel real satisfaction that Moscow and Tokyo are now trying to improve bilateral relations.”

Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union is ready to hold constructive talks with Japan over an extensive range of issues in the Asian-Pacific region, and emphasized that Asian-Pacific nations should join the process of establishing a new world order.

Gorbachev arrived here on Tuesday for a four-day visit to Japan, the first ever by a top Soviet leader.

Gorbachev, who hopes to seek a "new relationship" with Tokyo, left the deadlocked territorial dispute in the air today after concluding three rounds of scheduled summit talks with Kaifu.

The two leaders today agreed to hold an unscheduled fourth round of talks on Thursday, but Japanese sources gave no indication of prospects for an imminent settlement of the territorial dispute.

Separate Communiqués Possible

*OW1804090991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0631 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union and Japan may issue separate declarations instead of a joint statement at the end of the ongoing Tokyo summit if no progress has been made on their long-standing territorial dispute, Japan's KYODO NEWS AGENCY reported today.

"It is meaningless to issue a joint statement which has no content," KYODO quoted a government source as saying.

Whether to issue a joint statement depends on the outcome of the talks now underway between visiting Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, KYODO added.

The two leaders held a "heated and tough" debate over the disputed four islands off northern Japan during their unscheduled fourth round of talks this morning, Japanese officials said.

But the officials declined to give further details on the meeting.

Gorbachev and Kaifu are to continue their talks at around 03:15 local time this afternoon.

'Last-Ditch Effort'

*OW1804130391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1228 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 (XINHUA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will hold their unscheduled sixth round of talks at around 10:00 P.M. (local time) in a last-ditch effort to break the deadlock over the territorial dispute between their two nations.

The two leaders came out of their unscheduled fifth round of talks this afternoon still divided on the long-standing territorial issue, that figured high in the previous four rounds of talks between Gorbachev and Kaifu after the Soviet leader arrived here on Tuesday.

Japan has long been demanding the return to its sovereignty the four islands off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido. The four islands in dispute, Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu, Kunashiri, have been held by the Soviets since the end of the World War II.

The problem has constituted a stumbling block that prevented the two countries from concluding a bilateral peace treaty, and developing full-fledged economic cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

Briefing on the fifth round of Gorbachev-Kaifu talks, Japanese officials declined to release the contents of the bargaining session, but only said that the two leaders focused on the territorial dispute, worked on the proposed peace treaty and the language of a joint statement expected to be issued at the end of the summit talks.

An official told reporters that the session was filled with tension but remained businesslike.

Though "the points of debate have been narrowed, there is no conclusion yet," he said.

A Soviet source who asked not to be identified said here today that Moscow favors using indirect language to reconfirm a 1956 Soviet pledge that Moscow will return two of the four islands once a peace treaty is signed between the two countries.

Instead of referring directly to the 1956 Soviet-Japanese joint declaration, the Soviets just want to declare that Moscow will abide by its international obligations, the source said.

Japan, on the other hand, has been insisting that the Soviet Union must return not only the two smaller islands of Shikotan and Habomai, but also the two larger ones, namely, Etorofu and Kunashiri.

The unexpected fifth and sixth rounds of negotiations forced the postponement until Friday of a farewell call on Gorbachev and his wife Raisa by Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko.

The scheduled ceremony of signing 15 accords on a wide range of bilateral cooperation projects was also put off as a result.

Moreover, a news conference by the top Soviet leader was delayed.

Meanwhile, Gorbachev cancelled a visit to a bulldozer factory near Tokyo, a trip to see the cherry blossoms at the Shinjuku Imperial Garden and a visit to the New Tokyo City Hall, the tallest building in Japan.

Gorbachev Meets Japanese Parliamentary Leaders

*CM1804093091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0736 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 (XINHUA)—Visiting Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev met here today with Japanese parliamentary and party leaders after winding up his fourth round of talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Gorbachev was welcomed by Yoshio Sakurachi, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, speaker of the House of Councillors, as well as

leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, opposition Social Democratic Party, the Communist Party, and the Party of Democratic Socialism.

At the meeting, held at the residence of the speaker of the House of Representatives, Gorbachev said that his visit to Japan helped clarify the two countries' positions and improve the climate in their relations.

The two sides share much in common in their positions on bilateral relations and international issues, he said, adding that his current trip "works" towards creating new bilateral relations and upgrading them to meet the requirements of the two nations.

The Kremlin leader said that the Soviet Government and people hope to build long-lasting good relations with Japan, and that both sides should promote mutual trust to resolve problems that arrest a final settlement.

During the meeting, Gorbachev chatted with senior Japanese politicians including former Prime Ministers Noboru Takeshita and Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Also present at the meeting was Japan's former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who made his first public appearance in four months. Abe, leader of the second-largest faction with LDP, has been hospitalized.

It is reported that Gorbachev and Kaifu held a "heated and tough" debate over the Soviet-held four islands claimed by Japan during their fourth round of talks this morning. The two leaders are continuing talks on the thorny issue this afternoon.

Commentary Previews Gorbachev's Japan Visit

HK1804092391 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 15, 15 Apr 91 pp 26-27

["International commentary" by Tang Tianri (0781 1131 2480): "Soviet-Japanese Relations at Turning Point"]

[Text] Soviet President Gorbachev will visit Japan from 16 to 19 April. Since the end of World War II, Japanese premiers have visited the Soviet Union four times, but Soviet head of state has ever visited Japan even once. Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo will be the first one to Japan by a Soviet top leader.

Both the Soviet Union and Japan attach extremely great importance to Gorbachev's historic visit. In order to make good preparations, Japanese Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa and Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh respectively visited the Soviet Union and Japan toward the latter part of March. During the visits, both parties maintained: Gorbachev's visit to Japan will be a "turning point" in bilateral relations and will open up a "new era" in Soviet-Japanese relations.

People know that since the resumption of Soviet-Japanese diplomatic relations in October 1956, the relations between the countries have been in a frigid state of

going without a peace treaty. The main reasons are: 1) The effect of long-term confrontation and the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union. Japan signed the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and is carrying out a foreign policy based on Japan-U.S. cooperation. Given such circumstances, it will be difficult to improve Japanese-Soviet relations without improving U.S.-Soviet relations. 2) The effect of the territorial dispute. For a long period of time, the Soviet Union has maintained that "there is no territorial problem between the Soviet Union and Japan." Japan has persistently called for the return of the four northern islands by the Soviet Union, however. Thus, the northern territorial issue has become the "greatest obstacle" in Soviet-Japanese relations.

In recent years, following U.S.-Soviet detente, the Soviet Union has also adjusted its foreign and military policies in the Asian-Pacific region, thereby reducing its pressure on Japan. Such an international environment has created a favorable condition for improved Soviet-Japanese relations. What draws people's attention is the fact that Japan deleted the assertion that "the Soviet Union is a potential threat" from its defense white paper last year. Recently, the Soviet Union has also displayed some flexibility on the northern territorial issue. In a statement to a KYODO News Service reporter after his talks with Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, President Gorbachev admitted the existence of a Soviet-Japanese territorial dispute and hoped that "both parties would make mutual concessions," to facilitate "correct delimitation of boundaries when signing a peace treaty."

With respect to the Soviet gesture in this regard, Japan is happy on the one hand and worried on the other. Japan is happy because the Soviet Union has considerably changed its stand on the northern territorial issue when compared with the past, acknowledging and willing to discuss the territorial dispute between the two sides. It is worried because the Soviet Union has not put forward any concrete ideas as to how to resolve the territorial issue. While emphasizing "mutual concessions," the Soviet Union also said that, if "the Japanese side does not make any concessions," "nothing surprising can be expected at the Tokyo summit." For this reason, Japan is worried that the Soviet Union will not recognize Japan's sovereignty over the four northern islands, as Japan has demanded, nor consent to their return en bloc or by installments.

Viewed from the above-mentioned situation, notwithstanding the divergence of opinion on the northern territorial issue, both the Soviet Union and Japan have expressed the need to face reality and are willing to resolve the issue through negotiations. If, through the joint efforts of both sides, a solution can be reached that is acceptable to both countries, this will pave the way for concluding a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty and realizing normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

It seems that the Soviet Union and Japan are both making efforts in this direction and are striving to take advantage of the opportunity offered by President Gorbachev's visit to Japan to promote new developments

and make a breakthrough in bilateral relations. This conforms to the interests and needs of the two countries.

On the strategic checkerboard of the five major world powers, the Soviet Union has eased its relations with the United States and Western Europe and normalized its relations with China. The relations among the United States, Europe, Japan, and China have improved or are improving. If Soviet-Japanese relations are still in a frigid state, the Soviet diplomatic setup will fall off balance. Among the four major powers in the Asian-Pacific region, Soviet relations with the United States and China, as well as the mutual relations between the United States, Japan, and China, also appear to be out of balance when compared with the current cold relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Such a situation makes the Soviet Union feel itself in a disadvantageous position. Therefore, the Soviet Union needs to change such a disadvantageous position and expand its influence in the world and the Asian-Pacific region by improving Soviet-Japanese relations. In addition, the difficult situation faced by the Soviet Union on the domestic front also demands that it strengthen its capability to free itself from the present plight by improving its relations with Japan and seeking Japan's economic aid.

A long time ago, Japan normalized its relations with the United States and China, its two major opposing countries during World War II, and put an end to the state of war. But up to now, Japan has not yet signed a peace treaty with the Soviet Union to end the state of war. In order to change this abnormal condition, Japan hopes that, by making use of the upcoming Tokyo summit and providing massive economic aid to the Soviet Union, it can achieve breakthrough progress in promoting territorial negotiation and remove the obstacle to the conclusion of a Japanese-Soviet peace treaty. If this wish can be brought to reality, Japan will be able to complete the task that has remained outstanding for 40 years after the end of World War II. This will be advantageous not only to Japan's joining the ranks of major political powers, but also to its bid for gaining more decision-making power in coordinating with the United States.

At present, Soviet-Japanese relations are at a turning point of a hopeful breakthrough. People hope that the improvement in and development of Soviet-Japanese relations are not only in the interests of the two countries, but also contribute to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

Baker's Moscow Trip, Mideast Issues Reviewed

HK1804103191 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No 12, 25 Mar 91 p 44

["Special dispatch" from Moscow by LIAOWANG contributing correspondent Zhu Chengjun (4555 2110 6511): "Baker's Trip to Moscow"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State James Baker paid a visit to Moscow from 14 to 16 March. This was the first high-level contact between the Soviet Union and the United

States since the end of the Gulf war. It attracted world-wide attention. Recently, due to their different attitudes toward the Gulf war, the setback on the disarmament issue, and the bloody conflicts in the Soviet Baltic region, the differences between the Soviet Union and the United States have increased and their relations have become more complicated. All this has cast a shadow on the recent visit, making it not as relaxed as before.

Making arrangements for a postwar security pattern in the Gulf and Middle East region was the main content of the Soviet-U.S. talks. Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh said that there were "a series of common grounds" in the attitude of both sides when Gorbachev and Baker were discussing matters concerning the establishment of a Gulf security structure and the peaceful development of that region. Baker said that both countries "hold identical views" on the Middle East situation and postwar arrangements. The Soviet foreign minister also said that both sides are willing to establish a security structure in the Gulf and Middle East region, which will effectively ensure that a situation similar to that between Iraq and Kuwait will not emerge in the future. A new subject for discussion during the talks was that both sides are willing to discuss the question of halting arms supplies to the Middle East. But the Soviet officials and news agencies did not explain in concrete terms in what fields both sides had gained common grounds or were holding identical views.

Since the Gulf war, the United States has obviously gained the upper hand in the Gulf region. Before the ground battle started, it did not accept the peaceful proposal of the Soviet Union. We can hardly imagine that on the question of postwar arrangements it will respect Soviet positions. This is because that although both countries have similar interests in that region, friendly relationships and strategic targets are two different things. It seems that during his Moscow visit, Baker's main purpose was to listen to the opinions of the Soviet Union. That is why he did not say too much. The United States should also take into consideration the special interests and influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East and Gulf region, however. So far, some major issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflicts and the sovereignty of Palestine, have still not been solved. Under such a situation, the question of how to exercise effective control over arms supplies to that region has been put on the agenda. In all these fields, the United States still needs the coordination and cooperation of the Soviet Union. It needs to draw the latter over to its side. Just as in the disputes in other regions, the Soviet Union and the United States will continue to struggle and cooperate with each other in dealing with the Gulf and Middle East issue.

The Gulf war drove a wedge into Soviet-U.S. relations. This is a common view of world opinion. As the war took place recently, it has produced a great psychological influence. People can easily understand that it is the

main reason for the cooling down of Soviet-U.S. relations. But if one makes a further observation and analysis, one can see that there is also a series of other reasons. A Soviet newspaper said that at present, "anti-U.S. forces are growing in the Soviet Union." People regard many problems of the world as results of Pentagon plots. Some U.S. politicians have become insufferably arrogant since the war. This also makes some people in the Soviet Union unhappy. In the United States, people have all kinds of reactions toward the series of incidents that occurred in the Soviet Union since last autumn, such as the resignation of former foreign minister Shevardnadze, the increase of military expenses, the harder tones of the military, and the bloody conflicts in the Baltic region. Some U.S. politicians even urged their government not to believe Moscow. By comparing the current situation with the situation several months ago, people can easily see that Soviet-U.S. relations have ceased to develop or have become cooler in some spheres. This can also be seen from the fact that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting has been postponed again and again.

During Baker's visit, Gorbachev emphasized that "there are not any changes" in the Soviet attitude toward the bilateral relations. Baker also said that the Soviet leaders are still "companions" of the United States. At a meeting, the Soviet president briefed his guest on the current political situation of the Soviet Union, including the recent public vote and the Baltic situation. Baker said once again that Bush, himself, and many Americans are hoping that the Soviet reform will succeed. At the talks between the two foreign ministers, both sides expressed their hope for maintaining frequent contacts in the future. But generally speaking, no marked progress was achieved in the bilateral relations through Baker's visit.

Arms control was another main subject for discussion during the talks. The experts of both sides were divided into two groups to discuss respectively the issues of conventional weapons and strategic weapons. Moiseyev, chief of general staff of the Soviet armed forces, also joined the talks.

American sources said that the White House will not submit the European conventional disarmament treaty signed in Paris last November to the Congress for approval, because the Soviet side insists that three divisions of troops are "coastal defense" troops and will not be included in the agreement. In fact, the United States has already frozen this treaty. During Baker's visit, the Soviet side put forth some new proposals in an attempt to break the deadlock and create conditions for mutual understanding. The U.S. side agreed to study the new Soviet proposals. Soviet diplomatic officials held that provided both sides are sincere and earnest in this matter, they will surely reach certain compromise and solve their problems.

On the question of strategic weapons, Baker said that no agreement had been reached between both sides although the work group had discussed the matter for two hours. A senior Soviet diplomatic official revealed

that work for 98 percent of the treaty on reducing strategic weapons had been done, and the remaining 2 to 3 percent was just some technical problems. A main obstruction is the telemetry issue. Both sides agreed in principle that each should be ensured of getting access to the telemetry information about the launching of guided missiles by the other side. Another main obstruction is the question of carrying out uninterrupted inspections of the production of strategic weapons. As the Soviet Union and the United States are going in different ways in this sphere, it is necessary to find a supervisory method acceptable to both sides. During the talks, both sides reiterated that the drafting of this treaty will be stepped up and will be completed in the near future so that it can be signed at the coming summit meeting.

People were expecting that the date for the two presidents' meeting would be decided during Baker's Moscow visit. But both sides did not have a concrete discussion on this matter. Obviously, a main reason is that no unanimity had been reached in drafting the treaty on strategic weapons, because the signing of the treaty was already declared as a main and indispensable content of the summit meeting. As insufficient preparations have been made on this issue, it is certainly difficult to set a definite date for the summit. Nevertheless, the spokesman of the Soviet foreign ministry said: "The agreement on holding the summit in the first half of 1991 is still effective." This shows that the two presidents have not changed their plan on holding their meeting in the near future.

XINHUA Reports Baker's Third Mideast Visit

OW1804143891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1244 GMT 18 Apr 91

["Test to Baker's Third Mideast Tour (By Li Sizhi)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, April 18 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker started his third Mideast visit this week after the Gulf war to push forward the peace process in the region. People doubt whether he can get over the snags facing him in the job.

Baker is visiting Luxembourg to explore a possible European role as a compromise to Arab demands for an international conference and Israeli quest for a regional parley under U.S. auspices with the Soviet Union's participation.

The problem is whether European states will be given a role in the regional forum advocated by Israelis.

According to Israel radio, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir today renewed his rejection of holding any negotiations under the U.N. umbrella, saying "I would tell anybody who is thinking about it not to even try to change our stance."

But he did not rule out European participation in the regional conference, and said "We will look into it."

Secondly, he reaffirmed that Israel will not change its stance regarding the issue of Jerusalem.

Shamir was referring to the composition of any Palestinian delegation to peace talks in which Palestinians from occupied East Jerusalem would be excluded. But, Washington wants East Jerusalem represented.

Israel fears that including Palestinians from Jerusalem would open the question of Israel's annexation of the Arab eastern sector of the city.

Shamir said he hoped Baker would not exercise pressure on Israel, saying "anybody who knows Israel knows that pressure does not influence us. It does exactly the opposite."

The third problem is that Israel insists on continuing to settle Jews in the Arab territories it captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

Immediately after Baker left Israel on his second visit, Shamir announced last Saturday that "I do not see anything special or important about the settlements that can give an influence on the negotiations going on today."

The Israeli Government would never be committed to halting the settlement policy, which "is not relative to the peace process," he added.

This serves as a slap on the face of Baker and the United States which considers the settlement of Jews in the occupied lands as "an obstacle to peace."

During his current visit which will take him to Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria, Baker is aimed at getting agreement on a format and an agenda for the peace talks, which Arabs and Israelis are said to have already agreed in principle to hold.

Baker admitted before leaving Washington that "I do not think there is going to be movement unless the United States and other governments are willing to press for agreement."

Egypt's government newspaper "AL-AHRAM" in an editorial today held Washington responsible for Israel's stubbornness, saying "Israel would not have done so if it were not sure that it will not be pressured to the contrary by the U.S."

Another Cairo paper "AL-AKHBAR" also said editorially today that "Arabs have every possible excuse to have doubts about the future of American efforts."

The U.S. has been silent about the Israeli acts aimed at wrecking all endeavors at peace, it noted.

"Israel overtly rejects the principle of trading land for peace, which is a source of anxiety," because "the U.S. announces no pressure is to be brought to bear on Israel to accept the U.N. Security Council resolutions," the paper noted.

Roundup of Baker's Previous Mideast Trip

CM1604030091

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 14 April publishes on page 6 a 1,200-character article by staff reporter Lin Jiaoming, entitled: "Baker Visits Middle East Again." This version has been compared with the report carried in the RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION, which was published in the 15 April China DAILY REPORT, pp 5-6, and found to be identical except for the following variations:

Page 5, column one, paragraph one, sentence one begins: [Text] Cairo, 11 Apr (RENMIN RIBAO)—U.S. Secretary of... (adding dateline)

Column two, paragraph one, last sentences reads: ...Foreign Minister Levy.

Israeli Prime Minister Shamir even dissents from those who call the regional peace conference a "conference." He holds that this is only a starting form of talks between Israel as one side and the Arab countries and the representatives of the Palestinians on the occupied territories as the other. It is a kind of "bilateral talks." Prior to Baker's visit, Shamir had a secret discussion with Defense Minister Arens and Foreign Minister Levy to decide the "new ideas" they would put to Baker. Obviously, there are still great differences between the United States and Israel on some details of the regional peace conference. The fundamental difference is that the Shamir government does not want to accept the principle of "exchanging land for peace" advocated by the United States. Without Israel's commitment to give up the occupied Arab and Palestinian land, no regional or international peace conference will likely achieve any positive results through the efforts of the United States. On the day of Baker's arrival, Israeli Construction and Housing Minister Sharon announced that Israel will continue to set up residential points in the occupied land. He declared that this is a foundation of administration policy of the current government. (adding paragraph)

Paragraph four, sentence one reads: ...The Arab states have maintained their reservations regarding the "dual-track policy" being pursued by the United States and Israel, that is, the separation of the Arab-Israeli conflict from the Palestinian question. Since the Fez Resolution was adopted, the consistent stand of the Arab countries is: The Palestinian issue is the core of the Arab-Israel conflict. Without a fair solution of the Palestinian issue, the relations between the Arab countries and Israel cannot be normalized. Recently, Egyptian commentaries... (adding sentence, rewording)

U.S. Role in Mideast, Gulf Regions Examined

Gulf Blueprint Examined

HK1804014191 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 6, 16 Mar 91 pp 2-3

[Article by Lin Huisheng (2651 2585 3932): "The United States Is Conceiving the Gulf's Future"—first paragraph is SHIJIE ZHISHI introduction]

[Text] The postwar problems are far more complicated than those arising during the war. As a leader, the United States naturally has a big appetite, yet it is tied down by various restraints.

The Gulf war has been finally settled. The issue of postwar arrangements has entered the agenda. At present, all relevant parties are actively planning for the establishment of a postwar framework in the Middle East which would conform to their respective interests. The role of the United States in the Gulf war determines that the United States' delineation of the postwar framework in the Middle East occupies a decisive position among all the plans.

On Iraq's Future

The first question facing each plan for the postwar Middle East framework is how to deal with Iraq. On this issue, the United States has its eye on the long-term power balance in the Middle East region. On the one hand, the United States has greatly weakened Iraq's military machine and forced Saddam Husayn to abandon Kuwait so Iraq is no longer in a position to threaten the security of Gulf countries or U.S. oil interests. On the other hand, the United States has expressed that it does not seek to thoroughly destroy Iraq or shift the latter's borders. The United States is aiming to reverse Iraq's policy by fostering pro-U.S. forces there and turn Iraq into a moderate force which can be controlled by the United States and has a role to play in this region.

Before the war, Iraq possessed the greatest military power in this region, thus it could annex Kuwait and scramble for supremacy. But the 40-odd days of war brought about the following consequences: In terms of military power, its strategic offensive forces met with a devastating blow with a heavy loss of effectives in battlefields; three quarters of Iraqi Army's command and control systems were destroyed; large-scale lethal weapons, such as nuclear, biological, chemical weapons, and guided missiles, as well as the establishments for researching and producing these weapons, were severely damaged; its Air Force and Navy almost completely lost their fighting capabilities. In terms of the economic situation, the blockade, embargo, and war damage for more than half a year have almost paralyzed Iraq's national economy. Under such circumstances, even if Saddam is still in power, it will be difficult for Iraq to rally its forces and start to hold sway over the Gulf region again within a short period. Therefore, one may say that this war disintegrated the foundation of Iraq's strength and put an end to Iraq's 10-year struggle for hegemony over the Gulf. In the eyes of the United States, there are only two roads open to postwar Iraq: One is that followed by "Germany after World War I," i.e., once again embarking on arms expansion and war preparation under a revanchist mentality and becoming, in a number of years, a force which challenges the U.S. Gulf strategy and sabotages the stability in this region; the other is that followed by "Germany after World War II," i.e., through

"democratization" and nonmilitary transformation, putting the bulk of the country's strength into economic development while maintaining appropriate defense capabilities to become a regional stabilizing force that caters to the interests of the United States. As the present situation shows, the U.S. Government is trying to make Iraq take the second road. The United States, after defeating Iraq with such enormous military power, is trying to solve the problem of power balance and stability in this region once and for all. It would never allow Iraq as a defeated nation to rise again in a number of years and pose another threat to the U.S. interests in the Middle East. Therefore, through all the stages of the crisis and war in the Gulf region, the United States kept emphasizing that its purpose was not to thoroughly destroy Iraq but seek the possibility that Iraq may play a constructive role in postwar regional affairs. The U.S. officials have time and again expressed that the United States will not allow Iraq to be disintegrated or completely disarmed and become a second Lebanon, because this does not conform to U.S. interests. After the Gulf war is completely finished, the United States may seek to set up a regional security structure in the Gulf region. If Saddam stays in power, this regional security structure will be instrumental in checking Iraq's comeback efforts; if Saddam steps down and a moderate regime is set up in Iraq, Iraq will play an active role in this new regional security structure. On this issue, the United States has to cautiously maintain a balance between such countries as France and the Soviet Union, which attempt to preserve Iraq, and such countries as Iran and Turkey, which are doing their best to weaken Iraq.

On the Reorganization of the Arab World

Any conception about the Middle East framework will have an effect on the reorganization of various forces in the Arab world. The Gulf war, in a sense, has aggravated the division in the Arab world. In the postwar reorganization, moderate forces will probably have the upper hand, and this is just what the United States and the West want. But the moderate forces will also have to face the strong challenge from the radical Arab nationalists and Islamic fundamentalists.

Since World War II ended more than four decades ago, the Arab states in the Middle East region have united with each other and fought four wars with Israel. Even though Egypt was expelled from the Arab world in 1979 because it had signed a peace treaty with Israel, and some of the countries are engaged in complicated territorial, religious, and national disputes, there has not been any major division in the Arab world on the whole. In 1987, the Arab League lifted the ban on developing relations with Egypt at the Baghdad Conference. In 1989, Egypt restored its Arab League membership. The rift in the Arab world was healed. But after the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, the Arab world was split into two groups on whether to condemn Iraq's invasion of Kuwait or to condemn the U.S. commitment of troops to the Gulf, at the Arab League Council foreign ministerial meeting on 3 August 1990 and the Arab League emergency summit

meeting on 11 August 1990. Twelve countries including Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco endorsed condemning and imposing sanctions against Iraq and sent troops to Saudi Arabia, thus forming an Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi axis. This group was considered a league of moderate Arab states. Iraq, Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], Yemen, and some other countries were regarded as a radical minority in the Arab League. The member nations of the Arab Maghreb Union were wavering between the foregoing two groups.

On 10 September 1990, despite the absence of representation from many countries, the Arab League foreign ministerial meeting held in Cairo made a decision to move the headquarters of the Arab League from Tunis to Cairo. This decision, once announced, met with objection from such countries as Jordan, the PLO, and Tunisia. After the war broke out, the armed forces of Egypt, Syria and six Gulf countries all took part in the battle against Iraq. The outcome of the war, at present, is to the disadvantage of radical Arab states headed by Iraq, whereas such countries as Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, which entered the war, will most probably become the major forces which sway the affairs in this region in future. Because of their heavy dependence on Western powers and the traditional conflicts among various religious sects, however, the governments of these moderate countries will become the target of the attacks from radical Arab nationalists and Islamic fundamentalists. Besides, after this crisis, the United States will probably request some monarchical states in the Gulf region, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, to adopt some democratizing and wealth-distributing measures, and the implementation of such measures may cause certain degree of internal turmoil in these countries.

On the Regional Security Structure

Judged by the words of the U.S. Government during the entire crisis, what it aims at is to realize what is called long-term stability in the Gulf region by setting up a regional security structure wherein the United States is to play a leading role. According to the plan of the United States, the establishment of this new regional security structure should be conducive to the long-term military presence of the United States in this region so as to guarantee the U.S. control over the oil resources in the Gulf region, and conducive to the cooperation in defense affairs and safeguarding of national security. If possible, all countries in this region will be included and some measures for armament control formulated to prevent the further spread of such high technology weapons as nuclear, chemical, biological weapons and guided missiles and maintain a low-level military balance among the countries in this region. However, there are indications that this blueprint delineated by the United States is difficult to realize in its entirety. This is because:

1. After the Gulf war ended, the United States, as the leader of anti-Iraqi alliance, tried to turn itself into a leading force in this region. But Britain, France, Italy, which fought against Iraq, and Japan and Germany, which provided enormous sums of money for this war, as

well as the Soviet Union to which the United States has promised a role to play in the future security structure, are all striving to win a position in the postwar framework. They will check the power of the United States.

2. The dramatic upsurge of anti-U.S. sentiments in the Arab states and the economic difficulty of the United States itself will not allow the United States to station large-scale ground forces in this region. Consequently, the United States will be pinned down in its attempt to dominate everything in this region.

3. The Gulf countries are financially powerful but their manpower is limited, and therefore their ability to unite with each other for self-improvement is limited. After Iraq has been weakened, the strength of such countries as Iran, Turkey, and Syria has relatively increased. In order to set up a regional security structure which contains all countries in this region, the United States will have to face such knotty problems as whether these countries are willing to enter this structure, whether Iraq is willing to join them, and what attitude Israel has toward this.

Therefore, the United States, under the constraints from various quarters, finds it difficult to set up a regional security structure that is totally in line with what it expects and can be accepted by all parties. Through struggle and compromise, a security structure will most probably come into being which combines the guarantee from some big countries with regional defense coalition. This structure will probably serve to coordinate relationships at three levels. At the first level, the United Nations will supervise the five Security Council member states as well as all the countries in the Gulf region in signing a multilateral Middle East peace agreement which is to serve as an international guarantee for this region's peace. At the second level, the United States will maintain its military presence in the Middle East by setting up additional Air Force bases in this region, stationing small selected ground forces and stockpiling certain amount of military materials and equipment in the Gulf countries, and deploying a relatively powerful naval force in the seas around Arabia performing shock tasks which involve regular joint military maneuvers and combined drills with other troops. Such a military presence will function as a guarantee and supervisory mechanism for the regional security. At the third level, a military organization will be set up under the Cooperation Council of the six Gulf countries and a powerful Gulf joint force will be formed on the basis of the expanded "Peninsular Shield [ban dao dun pai 0584 1497 4163 3654]" troops now on active service, thus the Gulf Cooperation Council will be strengthened and given the quality of "regional mini-NATO."

Historical experiences indicate that as far as a war is concerned, postwar problems are always far more complicated than those during the war. When a war is going on, the various parties in an alliance all strive toward military victory, when the outcome is a foregone conclusion, however, the winning side will probably experience internal conflict of interests over the fruits of victory.

Though no one can say that the anti-Iraqi alliance will definitely go through some fierce contention or even division over the arrangement of the postwar framework in the Middle East, it is conceivable that because the interests and ideas of the leading countries in the anti-Iraqi alliance differ, they will sooner or later put forward their respective postwar plans and the contradictions between various forces will probably intensify. There will be some bargain between the United States and the Soviet Union, between the United States and Europe, between the West and Arab world, among Arab countries, between the Arab world and Israel, and between the United States and Israel. The plan of the United States for the postwar framework in the Middle East is probably a prelude to new turbulence in this region.

[Dated] 28 February

Peace Efforts Viewed

OW1704222291 Beijing XINHUA in English,
1801 GMT 17 Apr 91

["Can Peace Be Achieved in Middle East? (By Zhou Zexin)"]—XINHUA headline

[Text] Cairo, April 17 (XINHUA)—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker is due in the Middle East again over the weekend, the third time in about six weeks.

Baker's shuttle diplomacy is aimed at "probing how ready the parties concerned are to push forward the peace process toward a comprehensive settlement" of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinian issue.

This time Baker will start with a visit to Israel before continuing on to Jordan, which he skipped during his first two visits, resenting its attitude toward the U.S. campaign against Iraq.

He will then visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria. After that he could remain in the region in order to shuttle between Israeli and Arab capitals if he thinks his stay can produce positive results.

Political analysts here regard the latest American moves in the Middle East to persuade Israel and Arab states and Palestinians to start dialogue and resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict as a new attempt to strengthen U.S. positions in the region.

Iraq's defeat in the Gulf war in which the United States played a major role has brought about a change in the balance of power in the area. But it has opened up "a window of opportunity" for peace in the Middle East, a point to which all parties concerned seem to have agreed.

But the question is how far the United States and Israel will go to meet the requirements of Arab states for the return of Arab territories occupied by Israel, especially the territories on which Palestinians have proclaimed an independent state, and how much flexibility the concerned parties are willing to display in settling the conflict.

The United States has advocated the land for peace formula but its refusal to apply pressure on Israel to evacuate Arab land has drawn criticism from the Arab world.

A leading Egyptian paper "AL AHRAM" said in an editorial on Saturday that "the starting point for achieving progress cannot be reached without U.S. pressure on Israel to force her to join the peace process." "With the U.S. refusal to exert such pressure, the probabilities of Israel joining the peace process diminish," the paper said.

The results of Baker's previous two trips were thus reported as follows:

First, Israel has refused to make concessions regarding a settlement based on the principle of land for peace.

Second, Israel's high-ranking government officials have repeatedly made statements asserting the resolve of the Israeli Government to pursue the policy of Jewish settlement in the occupied territories.

Third, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir proposed the formation of an autonomous government for the Palestinians in the occupied territories under Israeli domination. The proposal ignores withdrawal from the occupied lands and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Finally, there is a fragile consensus for a regional Arab-Israeli conference sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union, which is so arranged that it would lead to direct talks between Arab states and Israel. There are no strong bases however to govern the talks as the Israelis have insisted that they would not make any prior commitments to trade land for peace.

Both the United States and Israel are still denying any role in any kind of peace talks for the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is internationally recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is equal to an attempt to solve the Palestinian issue without the participation of Palestinians.

The Palestinians have opposed the regional conference should it lead to separate agreements between Arab states and Israel, insisting that holding a regional conference does not conform with U.N. resolutions. They demand the convocation of an international Middle East peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations.

Arab countries are cautious to the regional conference, each attaching conditions to their approval. They all insist that any international conference should be held on the basis of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 which call for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

Without a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, there will be no peace in the Middle East. Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid has warned before Baker's arrival in Cairo that Israel cannot have peace until it yields Arab lands.

Bush on Refugees, Embargo

OW1804011391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0012 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Washington, April 17 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush said today that Iraqi refugees must be taken care of before the United States agrees to Baghdad's appeal for easing sanctions against it.

The Iraqi Government has asked the United Nations for a relaxation of the international economic embargo so it can sell oil to buy food and other supplies for its people.

Asked about the Iraqi request, Bush, who had just ordered the U.S. military to set up temporary shelters for Iraqi refugees, said "the priority is get the relief to these people that are suffering."

"Our priorities, the world's priorities, are set," Bush said at the beginning of a cabinet meeting. "let these refugees be settled on the flat places temporarily. Let them be fed, medicine get in there. Then when that is done, everything's done peacefully and harmoniously, then I might be willing to consider something else."

Meanwhile, the U.S. ground troops entered northern Iraq today to find suitable sites for temporary relief camp, the Defense Department said reported.

U.S. troops, estimated between 5,000 to 10,000, will build five or six camps as well as provide security for the shelters.

UN Delegate Supports Indian Ocean Peace Zone

OW1804000991 Beijing XINHUA in English
2350 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] United Nations, April 17 (XINHUA)—China today reaffirmed its support for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean region and called for the completion of preparations for the Indian Ocean conference.

Speaking at the U.N. ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean, Chinese delegate Sha Zukang said, "China has always supported the efforts of the Indian Ocean countries for a zone of peace in the region."

He pointed out, however, that to establish such a zone, the international community "should demand that outside powers respect the sovereignty of countries of the region."

"Military occupation and presence in the Indian Ocean region must be eliminated, on land, sea, and air," he declared.

Meanwhile, he called on the Indian Ocean states to strictly abide by the U.N. Charter in their relations with each other and refrain from seeking armaments in excess of their defense needs.

Sha noted that a trend is emerging toward a multipolar world, yet the world is far from tranquil and the gap between the North and South, the rich and poor, continues to grow.

As a result, he said, the international situation has become more unstable. "The situation in the Gulf, which is an extension of the Indian Ocean, typifies that instability."

He thus urged the ad hoc committee to work hard so as to complete preparations for the Indian Ocean conference, which, after repeated postponement since 1981, is scheduled to be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1992.

The Chinese delegate also expressed regret at the withdrawal and non-participation of some countries in the work of the ad hoc committee, saying such actions created obstacles in the committee's work. He called for consultations with those countries with a view to persuading them to return to the committee at the earliest date.

Three permanent members of the Security Council—Britain, France and the United States—have withdrawn from the 49-member committee set up in 1971 while some other committee members announced non-participation in its work.

The current session of the committee, which began on April 15, will consider issues related to the Indian Ocean conference and address matters such as the political and security climate in the region and characteristics of the zone of peace, which was declared by the 26th General Assembly. It will conclude on April 19.

International Irrigation Talks Held in Beijing

Tian Jiyun Speaks

OW1704113891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1112 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Over 300 Chinese and foreign scientists are meeting here to explore ways to improve the world's irrigation facilities.

Some 180 scientists from 32 foreign countries and five international organizations are among the participants of the week-long seminar which, sponsored by the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), opened here Tuesday.

Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun spoke at the opening session. He said that China, with a large population and only limited arable land, depends on the modernization of agriculture and irrigation in order to increase the per-hectare output.

The ICID, which was established in 1950 and is headquartered in New Delhi, India, is a scientific and technical non-governmental organization dedicated to improving land and water management in order to enhance the worldwide supply of food.

Since China joined the organization in 1983, the country has dispatched experts to participate in four major specialized technical committees.

At this year's meeting, Professor Xu Zhifang, a distinguished Chinese scholar in the field of irrigation, was elected vice-president of ICID.

Li Peng Notes Importance

*OW1804124691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1213 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—China regards agriculture as the foundation of its national economy and water conservancy as the lifeblood of agriculture. Premier Li Peng told participants of an international meeting here today.

Therefore, he said, China will attach greater importance to irrigation and water conservancy in the coming decade.

The premier was meeting delegates attending the 42nd meeting of the International Executive Council on Irrigation and Drainage.

China plans to increase irrigated land and will gradually improve conditions on 26 million hectares of irrigated farmland during the next 10 years, Li said.

The Chinese Government has extended great efforts in the areas of water conservancy and irrigation since the founding of New China in 1949. As a result, Li said, the country has been able to feed 22 percent of the world's population on seven percent of the world's farmland.

Water conservancy is one of the most important factors effecting growth in the output of grain and other economic crops. Thus, he said, China has mobilized the masses to launch additional water conservancy projects, which have thus far yielded noticeable results.

Li noted, however, China is not the only country that has been successful in launching irrigation and drainage projects. Many countries in the world have accumulated vast experience in this area, and it will behoove China to learn from their experiences.

Premier Li said the current meeting has provided a forum and opportunity for scholars and specialists from across the world to exchange views. This in turn will enhance water conservancy efforts which will result in a better lifestyle for the people, according to Li.

John Hennessey, president of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, expressed his appreciation and that of all members of the council for China's highly co-operative efforts in organizing the meeting.

More than 400 scholars and specialists from 33 countries and regions have been attending the international meeting, which will end April 21.

USSR Promises Withdrawal From Mongolia

*OW1704221191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1518 GMT 17 Apr 91*

[Text] Ulaanbataar, April 17 (XINHUA)—The Soviet Union will complete its troops withdrawal from Mongolia by mid-1992, Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Sitnikov said here today.

Only 15 percent of the 67,000 troops once there have failed to return to the Soviet Union due to limited transport capacity in Mongolia, the ambassador said, adding "the pull-out might otherwise have ended earlier."

The Soviet Union began to send its troops to Mongolia in 1963. It announced that between 1989 and 1990, it withdrew 50,000, accounting for 75 percent of a total that had never been made public before.

The ambassador also said \$300 million worth of military installations will be left gratis with Mongolia.

United States & Canada

Liu Huaqiu Protests Bush Talks With Dalai Lama

*OW1804065791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0646 GMT 18 Apr 91*

["Chinese Government Lodges Strong Protest Against U.S. President Bush's Meeting With Dalai Lama"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu today summoned James Lilley, ambassador of the United States to China and, on instructions, lodged a strong protest with the U.S. Government against President George Bush's meeting with the Dalai Lama on April 17 in the White House.

Liu pointed out that this act on the part of the U.S. side constituted an encouragement and support to the political activities by the Dalai Lama who advocates "independence of Tibet", and tries to split China and undermine her unity of nationalities. It was an act of gross interference in China's internal affairs.

Liu pointed out that as is known to all, Tibet is an inalienable part of China's territory. The question of Tibet is purely an internal affairs of China which brooks no interference by any foreign government. The Dalai Lama is not merely a religious figure, but a political exile who has long engaged in activities aimed at splitting China and undermining her unity of nationalities.

Liu said: "We are opposed to the connivance or support in any form given by foreign governments, organizations or individuals to the above-said political activities of the Dalai Lama."

He further stated: "The U.S. Government clearly knows this principled stand of the Chinese Government on the

question of Tibet. The Chinese side made serious representations to the U.S. Government on the Dalai Lama's political activities in the United States aimed at splitting China. In spite of all this the U.S. side still went ahead with such an arrangement in contradiction to its oft-declared position of recognizing Tibet as part of China's territory, thus doing harm to Sino-U.S. relations. We urge the U.S. Government to take a serious approach to the Chinese Government's position on the question of Tibet and undertake to prevent the recurrence of such incidents which hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and harm our bilateral relations."

Qian Qichen Sees 'Broad Prospects' for U.S. Ties

CM1804112691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1116 GMT 18 Apr 91

["Qian Qichen: Prospects Broad for Sino-U.S. Economic Cooperation"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—Sino-U.S. cooperation in the economic field has broad prospects, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today.

Qian made the remark in a meeting with David Gergen, a well-known American political analyst and editor-at-large of the weekly magazine, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, who is here on a visit as guest of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

According to the Eighth Five-Year-Plan and the 10-year development program, China will undertake many new projects, which are among the world's biggest, Qian told Gergen.

Consequently, he added, the United States and other countries have many opportunities for developing economic cooperation, including investment, in China.

On the issue of China's most-favored-nations (MFN) status, Qian said, if the United States were to rescind the MFN treatment to China, it would benefit neither side [zhe dui zhong mei liang guo dou bu li 6638 1417 0022 5019 0357 0948 6757 0008 0448] and "deal a bigger blow to Hong Kong."

As Gergen spoke of the clouds over U.S.-China relations in the past two years, Qian said he expects the two sides to increase contacts, enhance mutual understanding, and take joint efforts to dispel the "clouds" at an early date.

In discussing a new world order, Qian said while the era of confrontation between two major blocs and two super-powers is over, "it would be dangerous to think the world now has a single super-power, which will dominate the whole world."

Referring to another suggestion that a few most developed nations, including the United States, Japan and Western European countries, can preside over the

world's affairs, Qian said, that will not work either, or at least, an order like that will not represent the interests of the whole world.

Stating China's views on a new world order, Qian said, a basic principle should be: Equality among all nations, big or small, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Gergen, a rather influential political analyst in the United States, used to be a script writer for Nixon and Reagan.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Reponds to South's Nuclear Reactor Threat

Requests Clarification

OW1704222691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1741 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (XINHUA)—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea today demanded the South Korean National Assembly make clear its position on the provocative remarks of the South Korean "defence minister" that the South could launch a commando raid on a nuclear reactor in the North.

The demand was made in a telephone message by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, to Pak Joon-gyu, speaker of the South Korean National Assembly.

The message says it is really grave that the South Korean minister openly revealed the scheme of a surprise armed attack, threatening to "destroy the atomic reactor facilities" of the North, at a time when the desire for reunifying Korea in the 1990's is rising higher than ever before in the North, the South and overseas.

It says in case South Korea makes a surprise attack on a target of the North, it will lead to an all-out war which may inflict an irretrievable, catastrophic holocaust on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean National Assembly will send a delegation to attend the international parliamentary union meeting in Pyongyang on April 29.

"If your National Assembly takes the position of politically patronizing and backing the authorities which threaten a surprise armed attack on the North, it will have no justification to visit Pyongyang or face to sit at the same place with us," the message stresses.

U.S. Consultations Sought

OW1804102691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0953 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Pyongyang, April 18 (XINHUA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) says Korea hopes to seek a

just solution to the signing of nuclear security agreement through direct consultations with the United States.

The DPRK position was made clear in a statement issued on Wednesday against the remarks of South Korean Minister of Defence Yi Chong-ku. At a news conference on April 12, Yi said that South Korea would send special troops to explode the nuclear reactors in the northern part of Korea if the latter refuses to accept international nuclear investigation.

Facing such war threats from the Seoul authorities, the statement said, the northern part of Korea cannot remain indifferent. The remarks of the defence minister constitute a grave challenge to the efforts by the northern part for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and for achieving peaceful reunification. The minister openly advocates risky military attack under the pretext of nuclear inspection, it said.

Nuclear investigation can be accepted only after signing the non-proliferation treaty as a signatory, the statement said, adding that DPRK has not yet signed the agreement on nuclear security just because the nuclear weapons of the United States have posed threats to the sovereignty and security of DPRK.

The question at present is to create the environment and conditions for the signing of the agreement on nuclear security and this question can be solved only between DPRK and the United States, the statement added.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Xu Dunxin Calls on Indonesian Foreign Minister

OW1804124291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Jakarta, April 18 KYODO—Indonesia and China began a two-day regular consultation between senior foreign ministerial officials Thursday, Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin said.

Xu, who leads the Chinese delegation, paid a courtesy call to Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas on Thursday morning.

Both Alatas and Xu said at separate news conferences the two countries exchanged views on Cambodian, bilateral, regional, and international issues.

"I explained to Xu that the (Cambodian) Supreme National Council is expected to meet in mid-May in Jakarta. The date for the meeting has yet to be decided," Alatas said.

Xu said, "We expect Indonesia will continue to take an important role on the Cambodian issue."

Alatas also said the two-day meeting is the realization of an agreement by the two countries' foreign ministers last November in Beijing.

"The next similar meeting will hopefully be held in Beijing next year," Xu said.

New Australian Ambassador Appointed

OW1704140391 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Canberra, April 17 (XINHUA)—Australia recognized China's important role in the Asian-Pacific region and remained committed to the development of a strong bilateral relationship, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said here today.

He made the remarks while announcing the appointment of Michael Lightowler as Australia's new ambassador to China.

Lightowler will succeed David Sadleir who has been ambassador to China since early 1988.

Evans said Lightowler's appointment came at a time of increasing potential for growth in the bilateral trading relationship, particularly with the government's recent decision to remove the remaining economic and political restrictions on Australia's relations with China.

China was an important economic partner for Australia in the Asian-Pacific region, the foreign minister said, adding that Australia's relationship with China was based on mutual benefit, respect and common regional interests.

Evans expressed the hope that the process of reform and modernization in China would continue, with direct benefits for the Chinese people.

Papua New Guinean Premier Views Island Raid

OW1804091791 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Canberra, April 18 (XINHUA)—Papua New Guinean [PNG] Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu has confirmed that the raid on the rebel-held Bougainville island by PNG defense force troops early last Saturday is unauthorized.

The PNG prime minister has also indicated that troops are still on Bougainville (North Solomons Province), the Australian Associated Press (AAP) quoted a statement issued Wednesday afternoon by Namaliu's office as saying.

It is reported that PNG troops landed early last Saturday near Arawa, the provincial capital on the central east coast of the copper-rich island. Between 20 and 40 troops landed north of Arawa about the same time, set up a road block and blew up a bridge at Manetei, cutting the island in half.

The AAP quoted Namaliu as saying at a news conference earlier Wednesday that the government's National Security Council was still waiting for a briefing by Colonel Leo Nuia, the PNG defense force officer in charge of the troops who conducted the raid.

Colonel Nuia is based on Buka, off the northern tip of the main Bougainville Island.

Minister for Provincial Affairs John Momis, who is in charge of restoring Bougainville to normalcy under the terms of January's Honiara peace declaration, has described the weekend raid as totally illegal and has called for the sacking of those behind it.

Namaliu admitted the government still did not know who ordered or authorized Saturday's dawn raid, or whether any orders came from Port Moresby.

The statement issued later by his office said it was clear the landing had been made without the approval of the National Security Council or relevant ministers.

The defense personnel have not been engaged in any military operations since the landing, and there have been no casualties.

"I am informed that they have begun initial steps to restore facilities in the area," the statement said.

East Europe

Czechoslovakia To Establish Military Police

OW1804032391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0106 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Prague, April 17 (XINHUA)—Czechoslovak Defence Minister Lubos Dotrovsky has ordered to set up military police in the Armed Forces, a Defence Ministry official announced at a news briefing here today.

The military police, made up of 1,000 professional servicemen, will begin their duty on April 26 to ensure military security, military public order and military transportation, the official said.

Meanwhile, the country's first cavalry police unit set up in the capital Prague is to patrol parks, forest parks and villas in suburbs starting May 15. The 20 carefully-selected and well-trained policemen are also to maintain order at massive activities.

Romania Seeks East, West European Military Ties

OW1304041491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0259 GMT 13 Apr 91

[Text] Bucharest, April 12 (XINHUA)—Romania, while charting its post Warsaw Pact defense strategy, hopes to sign military agreements with both East and West European nations, but rules out membership in any future military bloc.

Romania's position was spelled out by General Ionel Stefan Vasile, chief of the General Staff of the armed forces, at a news briefing on Friday.

The general said his country is currently focusing on military cooperation with neighboring countries in the areas of weapons, personnel exchanges and sporting competitions.

Romania has already signed military cooperation accords with the Soviet Union and Hungary and is expected soon to establish similar ties with France, Belgium, Greece, Turkey as well as other members of the erstwhile Warsaw Pact, the general added.

Romania, according to the general, will continue to buy weapons from the Soviet Union and other former Warsaw Pact countries but at the same time will also purchase sophisticated military equipment. However, the general did not mention which countries these sophisticated weapons will come from.

Albanian Democrats Abandon Assembly Boycott

OW1804035191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0141 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (XINHUA)—Members of Parliament from the Democratic Party (DP) gave up their boycott to the 12th People's Assembly and attended its second session today.

The second session was opened by Adil Carcani, former chairman of the Council of Ministers. After more than five hours of heated debate, it passed a report by the credentials committee and the statutes of the parliament.

Kastriot Islami, the incumbent Education Minister of the Party of Labor (PL), was elected chairman of the assembly. The two newly-elected deputy chairmen were Lush Perpali who, also a PL member, is a teacher at Lenin Senior Party School and Aleksandr Meksi, a member of the DP national leading committee.

Today's session also adopted two proposals raised separately by the PL and the DP on the formation of a special committee to supervise and examine the investigations of the Shkuder incident on April 2.

Latin America & Caribbean

Bolivian Congress Reaffirms 'One China' Policy

OW1304172991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1712 GMT 13 Apr 91

[Text] Lima, April 13 (XINHUA)—The Bolivian Congress reaffirmed its One China policy, recognizing the People's Republic as its only representative. Chamber of Deputies President Fernando Kieffer Guzman declared.

According to a report reaching here Friday from La Paz, the statement was issued by the head of Bolivian Congress in a written speech, published before he left for the Soviet Union and China visits.

He reaffirmed that the policy will be "firmly sustained" by the Bolivia's legislative body, which is also in line with the country's foreign policy, adding that Bolivia would not change the friendly relations with China.

Kieffer Guzman said that the Bolivian Congress had promoted for several years the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that several parliamentary delegations had travelled to China to study possible bilateral cooperation.

He declared that there were good prospects for cooperation in the fields of livestock breeding, agriculture, trade, and science and technology, adding that world trade is focusing on the Pacific Basin, which "increases our interest in furthering relations with the People's Republic of China."

"We observe with interest all the changes taking place in China since we know everything that happens there will have a world impact in the future," he said.

Kieffer Guzman left Bolivia on Friday, and will pay an official visit to China on April 20-27, at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China.

Zhang Ruiying Meets Chilean Labor Official

PY1704150691 Santiago Radio Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Zhang Ruiying, secretary general of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [title as heard], has met with Labor Under Secretary Eduardo Loyola. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions has 100 million workers registered.

Zhang pointed out that her government always listens to the opinions of the trade unions when making policies related to the labor sector. Naturally, she said, we sometimes have different opinions, but they are resolved through talks between the parties.

The Chinese trade union leaders noted that this is the first delegation of Chinese workers to come to our country to become familiar with Chile's social process and to gather information on Chile's progress in the fields of labor and social security.

The trade union leaders recalled that the modernization process in their country began in 1979 with the goal of developing the economy at a faster pace and increasing the population's socioeconomic prospects.

Zhang Ruiying said that the Chinese trade union movement supported both her country's opening and the Chinese Government leaders engaged in the reform process.

Air Force Commander Returns From Chile, Peru

OW1204093591 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 12 apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)—General Wang Hai, commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his party returned here by air today after an official goodwill visit to Chile and Peru.

NPC, CPPCC

Call for War Compensation From Japan

HK1604134091 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
15 Apr 91 p 13

["Special dispatch" by staff reporter Huang Han-chun (7806 3352 6511): "Beijing Resident Petitions NPC Standing Committee To Seek War Reparations from Japan"]

[Text] At the start of the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held in Beijing, Beijing resident Tong Zeng [4547 1073] submitted a petition to the NPC Standing Committee, urging the NPC to authorize the relevant departments to seek compensation from Japan for the sufferings endured during the war. He also lobbied NPC delegates to draft a resolution on this issue and submit it for discussion at the conference. But this did not materialize at the end of the conference.

It was learned that during this NPC session, Tong Zeng made broad contacts with NPC delegates converging in Beijing and tried to explain his proposal regarding war compensation claims from Japan, but he failed to arouse the interest of the delegates. At the conclusion of the NPC session, it was reported that only some 20 delegates expressed approval and support for the proposal, with the strongest support coming from the most outspoken NPC Standing Committee member Huang Shunxing. However, because the issue concerned foreign relations, the delegates were mostly cautious; therefore, no resolution was drafted for deliberation during the conference.

Tong Zeng indicated that he would continue with his lobbying efforts and hoped to obtain support from more NPC delegates in a bid to push for a formal resolution at next year's NPC conference.

Petition Summarized

HK1604141091 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
15 Apr 91 p 13

["Main features" of petition submitted to the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress by Tong Zeng (4547 1073): "China's Demand for War Compensation From Japan Brooks No Further Delay"]

[Text]

Summary of Contents

In accordance with post-war international practice and compared to the estimated reparations demanded by some countries, compensation for the damages caused by Japanese aggressors in China from 1931 to 1945 theoretically should amount to some \$300 billion, including a war indemnity [zhan zheng pei chang 2069 3630 6341 0326] of roughly \$120 billion and war damages [shou hai pei chang 0649 1364 6341 0326] of \$180 billion. Out of a deep sense of righteousness and magnanimity, the Chinese Government renounced war reparations claims from Japan in 1972 in view of the friendship between the peoples of

China and Japan and to reduce the burden of the Japanese people. It also renounced the \$120 billion war indemnity claims. However, demands for war damages stemming from the violation of the laws of war and of humanitarian principles by the Japanese aggressors during its war of aggression against China and from the various heinous crimes committed against the Chinese people and their property—that is, the war damages claims of \$180 billion—this was never renounced by the Chinese Government at any time. It is the reservation of this war damages claims providing our Chinese nation with yet another historical opportunity to address the claim with Japan.

Japanese aggression from 1931 to 1945 inflicted untold sufferings on China. Millions of sons and daughters of China generously sacrificed their lives, 20 million more compatriots were either killed or wounded, while hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property went up in smoke. Whenever the Chinese people turn to this unparalleled page in history, they are overtaken by overwhelming grief and pain. Past experience, if not forgotten, should serve as a guide for the future. To bear firmly in mind the countless crimes committed by Japanese militarism in China, to prevent a replay of a tragedy of history, and to invigorate the national spirit, we will study and explore China's demands for compensation from Japan for the crimes committed by its aggressors during World War II from the perspective of international law.

According to China's constitutional provisions, one of the functions of the NPC is "to decide the question of war and peace". Demands for war compensation for crimes committed by the Japanese aggressors is precisely a concrete exercise by the NPC and its Standing Committee of its powers concerning issues related to war and peace. No matter what happens, this great event inspiring patriotic zeal and spirit should be affirmed in accordance with the Constitution and relevant laws, China's legislative process, and relevant international law and practice. Internationally, it will show that the Chinese people will never forget that unspeakable episode in history dating from 1931 to 1945. It also will demonstrate the great importance China attaches to the law on this issue, and this will be favorable to our political image in the international arena.

China Faces an Unprecedented Choice

The formation through legislation of an association of Chinese victims of Japanese aggression or the bestowing of authority to the Chinese Red Cross is a matter of great urgency. As civilian organizations, the association of Chinese war victims or the Chinese Red Cross can undertake such tasks as the registration of war victims and investigations. In the beginning, the association of Chinese war victims or the Chinese Red Cross may carry out full preparations of the initial phase of the war damage claims. Later, the claims may be forwarded by the Chinese Government to Japan at an appropriate time, or from the perspective of private international law, the association of Chinese war victims or the

Chinese Red Cross may forward the claims with relevant Japanese and international organizations. This conduct conforms to international law and practice.

As the state is the main subject under international law, war damages claims made by the association of Chinese war victims or by the Chinese Red Cross with Japan may be channelled through the state. A principle under international law dictates that if the rights and interests of an individual are transgressed by another state, only the individual's state may seek redress on his behalf with the defendant state to ensure the protection of the individual's rights and interests. The "arbitration case involving Turkey's compensation paid to Russians" was celebrated by a great majority of international legal experts. In this case, Turkey agreed to pay compensation for the losses suffered by Russian nationals during the war and the compensation was made possible through repeated demands made by the Russian government. After the Second World War, hundreds of thousands of Nazi victims registered with the Yugoslav Red Cross and war compensation claims were later presented by the Yugoslav Government. Recently, the Yugoslav Government has stressed that with the unification of Germany, it would put forward "new compensation claims". Consequently, it may be noted that our government's war damages claim with Japan is in compliance with international law and practice.

In view of the criminal acts committed by the Japanese aggressors, Japan's international legal obligations are also in compliance with international law and practice. During the Second World War, Japan not only authorized its army and personnel to invade China and other Asian countries, but it openly tolerated war crimes committed by its army and personnel. The conduct of war crimes was precisely the policy being carried out by the Japanese Government at that time. The massacre of civilians, prisoners of war, and of wounded people as well as the live burial of Chinese people by the Japanese army not only violated international law but also Japanese law. Japan should in accordance with international law and practice shoulder the "state obligation to punish its war criminals." However, the Japanese Government did not punish the war criminals nor did it put a stop to criminal acts by its army and personnel. Instead, it tolerated and even praised as well as gave wide publicity to the "killing contest" during the "Nanjing Massacre." Following exposes by the Japanese press, not only did the Japanese Government and military fail to condemn and punish the act, but they held it to be a "glorious act" "propagating the national might." Article 3 of "The Hague Convention on the Rules of Ground War" provides that, if necessary, the belligerent party violating the rules of this convention is liable for compensation as it is responsible for all acts committed by its army and personnel. "The first part of the sentence means that the belligerent party is liable for compensation for state acts in violation of the convention; the second part of the sentence means that the state is held responsible for acts committed by the army and personnel in violation of the convention, and that the state is liable for compensation for losses caused by the acts of its army and

personnel." The provisions of this international law underwent further development at the end of the Second World War; that is, a state is not only held responsible for the acts committed by its army and personnel, but war criminals should also be punished. Here, according to post-World War II international practice, the responsibility of the state may be manifested principally as follows: One is the liability of the belligerent government under international law to the victimized state, and compensation stemming from this kind of liability is known as war reparations.

Two is that aside from liability from the act of aggression, the state is also responsible under international law for war crimes committed by its army and personnel. In other words, the state is economically, politically, and morally liable for the serious war crimes committed by its army and personnel and the compensation stemming from this kind of liability is known as war damages. It can thus be concluded that aside from being responsible for the act of war, Japan is also responsible for the perpetration of war crimes.

Since the war damage claims made by the Chinese Government against Japan comply with international law and practice, the same is true of Japan's liability for the crimes committed by its aggressors. On behalf of its victimized nationals, the Chinese Government may make a statement at certain international occasions to assert that it has not renounced its claims for compensation for the crimes committed by Japanese aggressors. Then, through peace talks, contacts and discussions may be carried out with Japan on the war compensation issue and an agreement on compensation for crimes committed by Japanese aggressors may be drafted to lay the legal foundation for the war damages claims.

We may expect that China's claims for war compensation from Japan may lead to two results. One result is that Japan will fulfill its obligation to pay "war damages" and may make a "symbolic compensation" in the beginning. For example, Democratic Germany had promised to make a symbolic 100-million mark compensation to the Jewish people. Recently, Poland approved a "partially symbolic" indemnity of 2,000 to 3,000 marks per person paid out to the several million citizens who were put in concentration camps by the Nazis. A second result is that Japan would reject the "war damages" claim by citing the Joint Statement and would stir up a big storm on this issue. Meanwhile, China may adopt the normal methods used to resolve international compensation issue, and if possible, it may resort to the International Court of Justice, or turn to other methods like international arbitration.

China's "war damages" claims may be presented not only through government channels but also through civilian channels. The association of Chinese war victims and the Chinese Red Cross may forward the compensation claims with Japan and demand moral compensation as well as financial reparation. There are many instances of civilian organizations making reparation claims.

Objectively speaking, no reparations from Japan may compensate for the astronomical losses suffered by the Chinese people from 1931 to 1945. Even if Japan should fulfill its compensation obligation, we may also have presented it with a valuable gift: An opportunity to reflect on its war crimes.

Political & Social

Bo Yibo Addresses Self-Employed Workers

OW1704152091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1228 GMT 15 Apr 91

[By reporter Fu Gang (0265 0474)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)—The second national congress of self-employed workers and the second national meeting to commend advanced self-employed workers opened in Beijing today. Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, attended the meeting to extend greetings and give a speech.

Bo Yibo said: Some self-employed workers are now ill at ease because they feel they are "third-class citizens." I can tell you that for a fairly long period of time to come, the policy of giving prominence to the public ownership system while allowing the existence of multiple economic sectors, formulated by the party Central Committee, will remain unchanged. The "Proposals on Formulating the 10-Year Program and the 'Eighth Five-Year' Plan" adopted by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee again reaffirmed the principle of allowing and encouraging the appropriate development of other economic sectors, including individual and private economy. As long as you obey discipline and laws, pay taxes according to law, develop production, and promote circulation of goods, you are setting good examples. You have engaged in economic activities and developed the productive forces. That is winning honor for the state. He said: Do not consider the steps taken to tighten control and restrict negative factors as indications of policy changes. Of China's 1.1 billion people, self-employed workers number only more than 20 million, which is a tiny portion of the whole population. Far from having grown too much, the individual economy has been very inadequate.

He said: In implementing the reform and open policy, China has allowed some areas and people to get rich first. The final goal is to achieve common prosperity. Common prosperity does not mean "averaging the rich with the poor" and "eating from the same big pot," however. It does not mean lowering your living standards, but raising the standards of the poor households. When you have more money, do not use it up or spend it all on feasting. That would be meaningless. You should spend your money on expanding reproduction and helping the masses become rich. Only in this way can we say that developing the individual economy is a supplement to the economy under a public ownership system.

Touching on the existing problems of individual economy, he said: An extremely few self-employed workers have evaded taxes, engaged in speculation and profiteering, and manufactured and sold fake and shoddy goods. All these actions harm the interests of the state and the masses, and undermine the reputation of many self-employed workers. This is directly opposed to party and state policies. These people should be dealt with according to law and subjected to more intensive education.

Seypidin Aze Attends Book Publication Ceremony

OW1704125291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1206 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—A ceremony for the publication of *Academic Works Collection of Gesarology* was held in the Tibet Room of the Great Hall of People in Beijing today.

The three volume collection of works contains academic articles on Gesarology, the study of the renowned ancient mythological heroic epic *King Gesar*.

The epic tells the story of an ancient Tibetan king who conquered the devils of other Tibetan tribes and made Tibet stable. The legendary hero first originated in Tibet and later spread to Inner Mongolia.

The epic *King Gesar*, which has over 1.5 million lines, is based on a collection of popular legends that circulated among the Tibetan and Mongolian people.

The epic, viewed as the Oriental Iliad, has been listed among the country's key scientific research projects, and has been widely studied by world academic circles.

The published collection was edited by Zhao Bingli, a research fellow at the Academy of Social Science of Qinghai Province, northwest China.

Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were present at the ceremony.

Beijing Artists Mark Mao Zedong's Inscription

OW1704074491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0856 GMT 15 Apr 91

[By reporter Shao Jianwu (6730 1696 2976)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)—More than 200 Beijing literary and art personages gathered today to mark the 40th anniversary of Mao Zedong's writing of the inscription "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new."

Li Xifan, vice president of the Chinese Art Research Center, said: Comrade Mao Zedong's inscription was written originally to mark the founding of the Chinese Traditional Opera Research Center. His brilliant

thought was accepted quickly by the traditional operatic circle, however. For the past 40 years, his thought has been the guiding principle in the development and promotion of traditional operas. Thanks to the guidance of the principle, our traditional operatic art accomplished glorious achievements.

Zhao Xun, vice chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association, said: In addition to scientifically summing up the many years of experience in reforming and developing traditional operas, the inscription correctly summarizes the pattern of socialist literary and art development. The inscription is our party's basic principle for promoting and developing traditional operas and encouraging their modernization as well as for constructing all socialist literature and art.

Chen Changben, vice minister of culture, said: The goal of Comrade Mao Zedong's inscription is to promote competition among different forms, styles, schools, and composing methods in the development of traditional operas; to encourage the development of different themes and contents in traditional, historical, and modern plays; striving to spread national culture; to inherit the national cultural legacy with discrimination; and to enable our national art to keep pace with current trends. He said: Forty years of history have proved that the nation's traditional operas developed smoothly following the implementation of Comrade Mao Zedong's correct principle in the efforts to reform and develop traditional operas, and that such efforts suffered when we deviated from it.

Cheng Zhiwei, deputy director of the Central Propaganda Department's Literary and Art Bureau, said: If we wish to continue to vigorously promote socialist literature and art, and propel and promote socialist economic construction and reform and opening to the outside world, we must uphold the direction of "two forms of services" [serving the people and socialism] and the principle of "double hundreds" [let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend] in the literary and art fields. The spiritual essence encompassed in the inscription "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" is totally identical with that in the "two types of services" and "double hundreds." When we develop new compositions and theories in socialist literature and art, we should, no doubt, emancipate our mind and daringly explore and keenly blaze new trails, while, however, also continuing our efforts to promote the fine cultural tradition of the Chinese nation, including the revolutionary cultural tradition under the CPC leadership; integrate such promotion efforts with today's new thoughts, ideas, contents, and methods; and create new socialist literary and art with Chinese characteristics.

Zhang Geng and Ma Shaobo spoke at the meeting.

Attending today's meeting were Deng Liqun, Rong Gaotang, He Jingzhi, A Jia, Guo Hancheng, Li Zhun, Qu Runhai, Meng Weizai, Zhang Junqiu, and Yuan Shihai.

The meeting was organized by units, such as the Central Propaganda Department's Literary and Art Bureau and the Ministry of Culture's Art Bureau.

The symposium to mark the 40th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's inscription "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" was held in Beijing from 16 to 18 April.

CPC Leadership's Internal Strife Viewed

HK1804033691 Hong Kong TANGTAL in Chinese
No 1, 15 Apr 91, p 6

[Article by Ho Po-shih (0149 0130 2457): "Latest Personnel Changes and Power Struggle Within CPC"]

[Text] There were personnel changes in the top leadership during the Fourth Session of the National People's Congress [NPC] and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]. Zou Jiahua and Zhu Rongji were promoted to State Council vice premiers; Qian Qichen was promoted to state councillor; and Ye Xuanping was elected CPPCC National Committee vice chairman while continuing as Guangdong Province governor for the time being.

According to informed sources, these personnel changes were considered last year during the NPC's third session, but the plan was shelved due to opposition from the conservatives.

The Massacre Faction Lamented That Other People Benefited

The Zou, Zhu, and Qian promotions were not pleasant for the "massacre faction." After the "June 4 incident," Jiang Zemin and Li Ruihuan were promoted beyond expectations, which made people like Li Peng and Li Ximing unhappy. Last year, when the top leadership personnel changes were considered, some people proposed that Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong replace Wang Fang as minister of public security, thus taking charge of this important national department. However, after the rumored personnel changes came true, Li Peng, Li Ximing, and Chen Xitong remained in the same posts and were not promoted, while watching others benefit.

Therefore, the massacre faction got more closely tied up with the conservative force, and they adopted different tactics against the upstarts. For example, Li Peng and his cohorts concealed their contradictions with Jiang Zemin (and Jiang did not set himself against them), but they never relaxed their attacks on Li Ruihuan. Li Ruihuan once sent a work team to ZHONGGUO WENHUA BAO to constrain the "leftists," but Chen Yun criticized this later on. After that, the relatively moderate CPC top leadership members could not form a front. However, the situation will gradually change after the promotion of Zou Jiahua and Zhu Rongji.

The Local Force Represented by Ye Xuanping Was Held Down

The Zou and Zhu promotions may be regarded as an advance of the moderate faction and a step forward to the gradual forming of a front. On the contrary, Ye Xuanping's assignment as CPPCC vice chairman was a typical case of the central authorities' successful efforts to hold down the local force. According to informed sources, Chen Yun and other central leaders have always regarded Ye Xuanping as a representative figure in implementing Zhao Ziyang's liberalization line and a major "pathbreaker" in freeing the local force from central control. So they have always tried to eradicate his local force by transferring him to Beijing, thus bringing him under control. There were also deep-rooted contradictions between Li Peng and Ye Xuanping. At the party central committee's seventh plenum, Ye Xuanping openly pointed out that Li Peng's evaluation of the special economic zones was unfair. So Li Peng also tried to subdue Ye. In the past, there were three schemes for transferring Ye. One was to transfer him to be director of the Central Committee's United Front Work Department; another was to transfer him to be director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office; and the third was to make him a vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. There were different opinions within the top party leadership. Some people held that Ye should not be allowed to take charge of such an important department as the central United Front Work Department, and that it would be better if Ye was appointed Overseas Chinese Affairs Office director. However, Ye did not accept that appointment, and indicated that he would rather retire than accept the appointment. After a year of bargaining, both sides finally agreed to make Ye a CPPCC National Committee vice chairman and allow him to remain in Guangdong. Even so, it is more and more obvious that the central authorities will continue to hold down the growing local force and retrieve powers from the local authorities (such as reducing the proportion of foreign exchange earnings kept in the hands of the local authorities).

Administrative Reform Progress Described

HK1804015191 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Apr 91 p 10

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Progress is being made in reforming China's administration with more cadres being promoted solely according to examination performance, an official claims.

The training of civil servants, for instance, long a neglected area, is now being undertaken by the China Training Centre for Senior Civil Servants under the Ministry of Personnel.

The chief editor of the centre's information division, Hu Sujuan, told the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST that although China's administrative reform was still in

its infancy, the centre had completed nine month-long training courses since its establishment in 1988.

To date more than 600 senior and middle-ranking personnel officials had taken part in the courses.

The centre, with funding provided by the United Nations, has also organised overseas trips.

The purpose of these visits, Ms Hu said, was to provide opportunities for Chinese Government officials to familiarise themselves with the operations of different administrations.

In addition to this project, there were signs the Government planned further reforms. Instead of promoting officers arbitrarily, they would in future be trained, educated and examined.

Such experiments were now being carried out in Harbin in Liaoning province and Shenzhen.

Six government ministries, including tax and revenue, customs and environmental protection, have also undertaken similar experiments.

nevertheless, one fundamental qualification that had not changed was loyalty to the Chinese Communist Party.

According to Ms Hu, allegiance to the Four Cardinal Principles of Marxism was still a prerequisite for promotion.

"Like other reforms in China, as Prime Minister Li Peng said recently, reform of the civil service must take into account the unique characteristics of China," she said.

Article Encourages Marxist Ideology Study

HK1704043191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 91 p 5

[Article by Dai Zhou (2071 5297): "In Party Building, Give Priority to Ideological Building"]

[Text] Ideological building is the first and foremost task in party building. If we do not properly solve this question, it will be impossible for us to complete all of the party's political tasks. This is an important principle of Marxist theory on party building. Under the new historical conditions, further strengthening the party's ideological building is of great significance to making the party into a strong core that leads the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to ensuring the implementation of the party's basic line at the initial stage of socialism.

Strengthening the Party Ideologically is an Important Principle of Marxist Theory on Party Building

In the process of founding the political party of the working class, Marx and Engels paid special attention to the role of the theory on revolution. In their draft "Manifesto of the Communist Party," they principally discussed the communist party's nature, tasks, characteristics, and strategic principles, thus laying the theoretical foundation for the proletarian party. Marx pointed

out: "The weapon of criticism, of course, cannot replace the criticism of weapons. A material force can only be destroyed by another material force. But once theory has control over the masses, it will change into a material force" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 1, p 9). Engels said: "If a nation wants to be at the scientific peak, theory and thought must not be dispensed with for a single minute" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 3, p 467). He also said: "Our party has a very big weakness, namely that it has a new scientific world outlook as its theoretical foundation" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 2, p 118).

In the course of founding the Russian communist party, Lenin further elaborated the guiding role of Marxist theories and the great significance of instilling socialist thought into the working class. Lenin said: "The more quickly Russian socialists grasp that at the modern educational level we should have no revolutionary theories other than Marxism, the more quickly will they use their full energies to apply this theory (theoretically and in practice) to Russia. Then, we will be more assured of and quicker in the success in our revolutionary work" (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol 1, pp 82-83). In order to draw a sharp line in ideological theory between the Second International's opportunism and the Russian economic faction, Lenin personally founded ISKRA and published a series of treatises including the article "Where To Begin," advancing the outlines from thought to organizing the building of the party. In an article entitled "How To Do," he placed special emphasis on the significance of theoretical struggle and raised the guiding role of revolutionary theories in revolutionary movements to an appropriate plane. He said: "Without revolutionary theories, there will be no revolutionary movement." "Only the party that has advanced theories for its guidance, can bring into play the role of advanced warriors" (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol 1, pp 241-242). Moreover, he also pointed out that instilling socialist thought in the working class is one of the party's regular and basic tasks. All this laid a solid ideological foundation for the founding and development of the Russian communist party.

With Mao Zedong as their representative, Chinese communists have developed and enriched, during the practice of revolutionary struggles, the Marxist theory of party building, and created a complete system of Marxist thought on party building. When talking about Mao Zedong's on the subject, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Comrade Mao Zedong was the one who developed Lenin's theory on party building to the most complete form." (Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping (1975-1982), p 41) Mao Zedong said: "Having no correct political viewpoint equals having no soul. 'Having a grasp of ideological education is the central link unifying the entire party to carry out great political struggles. If this task remains unsolved, it will be impossible to complete all the party's political tasks'" (Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Vol 3, p 1043). Mao Zedong paid special attention to building the party ideologically. Party members should join the party both organizationally and

ideologically so that they can transform all sorts of non-proletarian thought to proletarian thought. Mao Zedong also advocated that one should insist on linking theory and reality, maintain close ties with the masses, and make criticisms and self-criticisms. He advanced the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" for struggles within the party so that the objective of clarifying people's thought and unifying comrades can be achieved. He created the rectification mode where the whole party carries out Marxism-Leninist ideological education through criticism and self-criticism. Before and after the PRC was founded, Mao Zedong advocated many times that people should continue to be humble and careful, guard against arrogance and recklessness, strive arduously, watch out for the corrosion of bourgeois ideas, oppose bureaucracy, and so forth. These ideological theories and principles meet the needs of China's revolutionary cause and development and correspond with the aspiration of the majority of people. They have formed our party's complete system of ideological building.

Our party has a clear-cut characteristic in ideological development, namely that whenever historical changes occur in China's revolutionary tasks, the party stresses ideological education as its priority task and stresses the need to arm and unify the whole party with Marxist theory. For example, during the war against Japanese aggression, Mao Zedong pointed out in a report at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee: "Generally speaking, all communists possessing a fairly good learning ability should study the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the history of our nation, and the situation and trend of the current movement. Moreover, they should teach other party members who have relatively poor education. Specifically speaking, cadres should stress the study of all these things. Central committee members and high-ranking cadres, in particular, should vigorously study them. If a political party that guides a great revolutionary movement does not have revolutionary theories, historical knowledge, and a deep understanding of the actual movement, it will be impossible for it to succeed" (Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Vol 2, p 498). Before the PRC was founded, Mao Zedong said at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee: "China's revolution is great. But after the revolution, the road will be long and the work will be greater and more arduous. Now, we must let the party know this. We should make sure that comrades will continue to remain humble, careful, and not boastful or reckless, and that they will retain the spirit of striving arduously. We have the Marxist-Leninist weapons of criticism and self-criticism. We can remove bad practices and retain good ones" (Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Vol 4, pp 1328 - 1329). During the transition period when the socialist transformation was basically completed and when large-scale socialist construction began throughout the country, our party called the Eighth CPC National Congress and put forward the question of strengthening the ruling party. The

convening of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee symbolized that the party and state had entered a new period of historical development. During the transition period, Deng Xiaoping said on 30 March 1979: "In order for us to finish the four modernizations program in China, we must stick to the four cardinal principles ideologically and politically. It is the fundamental prerequisite for realizing the four modernizations." Moreover, Deng Xiaoping said: "No communist, needless to say a worker in ideology, is allowed to falter in this fundamental stand. If he allows himself to shake in one of the four cardinal principles, he will shake the entire socialist cause and the entire modernization drive." The fact that Deng Xiaoping made the four cardinal principles important elements of Marxist ideology has enriched socialist theory of construction and Marxist theory of the state, and plays an important guiding role in conscientious implementation of the general principle and policy of reform and opening up, in resisting and preventing interference from "leftists" and rightists, and in such fundamental and guiding questions as unifying the thought of the whole party and people throughout the country. In January 1980, Deng Xiaoping put forward the question of "upholding and improving the party's leadership." In February of the same year, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee made this thought the theme of the meeting. About this theme, Deng Xiaoping gave a thorough elaboration on the party's ideological and organizational building, and work style improvement, and put forward a series of new ideas and viewpoints.

Over the past 10 years, Deng Xiaoping has advanced very clearly the guiding thought and principles and basic content in important elaborations upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, upholding and developing Marxism, and strengthening the party's ideological and political work. But the point is that in previous years we lacked consistency in conscientiously implementing thought and principles, lacked enthusiasm in our actions, or even propagated them too little. We did poorly in our education and ideological and political work. At that time, the party's major responsible persons, in particular, negatively upheld the four cardinal principles and the principle of opposing bourgeois liberalization, seriously overlooked party and spiritual civilization building, and ideological and political work, causing serious losses to the party's cause. The leading collective of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus formed at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee took a series of important measures to strengthen the party's ideological building. When discussing with comrades at a study class on party-building theories on 29 December 1989, Comrade Jiang Zemin gave an important speech entitled "Struggle to Build the Party Into a Stronger Contingent of Vanguards of the Working Class," stressing the need to give priority to ideological advancement in party building, and putting forward the tasks and demands of party building. At

present, the whole party is beginning to pay attention to party building and a lively situation has emerged.

In short, whether from the viewpoint of the party's historical practice or from that of the tasks shouldered by the party during the new historical development period, strengthening the party's ideological building is not only a fine tradition of our party and a fundamentally successful experience in party building, but also an important principle of party building that must still be upheld during the new historical development period.

Strengthening the Party's Ideological Building is the Fundamental Guarantee for Realizing the Party's Leadership

Whether or not the party can uphold Marxist political principles and determine the correct political direction depends fundamentally on whether or not the party can carry out the correct political line formulated by integrating fundamental Marxist principles and the specific practice of China's construction and reform. To formulate a correct political line, it is necessary to have a correct ideological line and the guidance of correct ideological theories, and correctly to analyze and grasp the state and trend of social development, promote realistic work targets, and formulate guiding principles to cope appropriately with all kinds of contradictions. Therefore, to strengthen the party's ideological building is to arm the whole party with the world outlook and methodology of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold scientific socialist theories, and insist on seeking truth from facts. At this stage, it is necessary further to arm the whole party with the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party's basic line and knowledge, and Deng Xiaoping's elaborations on party building, upholding the four cardinal principles, and opposing bourgeois liberalization. This is the major content of the party's political leadership and ideological building. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the ideological and theoretical foundation that guides our party. The party's basic line formulated at the 13th CPC National Congress is one that has gradually developed since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and is the line of establishing socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is a product of Marxism that has developed in China during the new historical period. Thought within the party must be unified. For us to be of one mind on major questions and directions, it is necessary to unify people's thought to the extent that they uphold the great banner of Marxism, stick to the party's basic line, and implement the party's principles and policies. At present, the tasks for building the party are taking practical measures to study, propagate, and implement the spirit of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the series of important policies formulated by the central leading collective with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, unifying the thought and actions of the whole party, thoroughly and systematically carrying out education in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the

party's basic line, and basic knowledge about the party, and unceasingly carrying out education in party spirit. In short, only by strengthening the party's ideological building, can the whole party have the same understanding, policies, willpower and actions, and meet the demands of historical reform, correct all incorrect "leftist" or rightist tendencies which conflict with the party's basic line, maintain a high degree of Marxist accord in the whole party ideologically and politically, and effectively uphold the four cardinal principles. This is the basic condition for scoring successes in construction and reform. Only by strengthening the party's ideological building, can we enable the party to maintain unity between theory and practice and to be a strong leading force to stand with a clear-cut position in the forefront of the modernization drive and reform and opening up. Only thus can we enable the party to strike root deeply among the masses and rally them around party organizations so that our party will never be separated from the masses or from reality, and so that it will depend on the masses, work with them with one heart, and strive arduously. Only by strengthening the party's ideological building can we boost the innovative and enterprising spirit of vast numbers of party members and bring into play their exemplary role. Only thus can we improve the leadership's predictive power and enhance our courage and determination during the process of practice.

Strengthening the Party's Ideological Building is an Urgent Demand for the Party's Own Building

The party's own building includes various aspects such as building of party organizations and improving work style. The party's ideological building is the central link joining all kinds of development of the party.

In the present period of new historical development, in particular, carrying on with the modernization drive and reform and opening up depends to a large extent on the party's combat effectiveness and on the ideological and political quality of the contingent of party members, as well as a correct line, principles, and policies. The party's combat effectiveness and political quality of the contingent of party members political quality depend on the party's ideological building as a guarantee. How does our party's combat effectiveness stand at present? How high is the ideological and political quality of the contingent of party members? First, it is necessary to make sure that the mainstream of our party is healthy and is striving for progress. Our party is guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the correct line and policy of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and strict organizational discipline. Generally speaking, our party possesses combat effectiveness and the majority of party members observe discipline and can be exemplary persons. The enormous achievements we have scored in the modernization drive and reform over the past 10 years and more are inseparable from the vigorous efforts of vast numbers of party members and cadres. However, we must see soberly that during the wide-ranging and deep historical transition period, party

members generally have lacked ideological and theoretical preparations, and their ideological and political quality still cannot meet the objective needs of the modernization drive and reform and opening up. In his working environment, the author finds the situation to be as follows:

First, some party members lack the knowledge they should have about the extreme importance, necessity, and urgency of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. Their concept of the party's leadership, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and class struggle has faded. The question of their lacking a tenacious faith in socialism has not been completely solved in their thinking.

Second, some party members still have not been sufficiently liberated in their thinking. Some stand in the forefront of reform and are dedicated to blazing new trails and can be exemplary party members during the reform and opening up and modernization drive. Some are afraid that the party's policies will "change," hesitating over developing the socialist commodity economy. Others are short-sighted and only look for immediate results without making long-term plans.

Third, a small number of party members have not committed themselves to the party ideologically. They are selfish and weak in revolutionary will and are disorientated under the new historical conditions. They lack the ability to guard against and resist the corrosion and influence of all kinds of corrupt ideas. Some replace party spirit and discipline with personal connections. Some maintain that the objective of serving the party and people is outdated, discarding the fine revolutionary tradition and allowing the rise of the idea of "seeking money in everything." Some use the powers conferred on them by their jobs to seek personal gain, squander money, become corrupt and take bribes. Others are morally corrupt, decadent, and degenerate. All this has infuriated the masses and seriously distorted the party's image.

Some party members lack concepts of socialist democracy and laws and are relaxed in discipline. Some party members are more used to deciding important matters themselves and are rather unaccustomed to democratic decision making, which tends to be more lively each day. A small number of leading cadres do not have a thorough understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies; neither do they conscientiously implement them. Rather, proceeding from the interests of their own or small groups, they take an attitude that suits their own needs, seriously breaking party and government discipline or even committing crimes.

The abovementioned problems reflect that our party's ideological building lags behind the realities of the modernization drive and reform and opening up. Moreover, it shows that strengthening the party's ideological building is a rather strenuous task. The main root causes of these phenomena within the party is that the party's ideological building is weak and because when great changes are taking place in the economy and people's

living standards are improving, we have not done enough in thoroughly and systematically educating party members in fundamental Marxist theories, in the line, principles, and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and in basic knowledge of the party.

The quality of party members is closely bound up with the destiny of the party and state and with the future of reform. In party building, the party needs a correct line, principles, and policies. In addition, the most important and fundamental job is to upgrade the contingent of party members. We should stress the matter of upgrading party members in the process of promoting the entire party and the entire socialist modernization drive so that we will observe and understand its real and far-reaching historical significance. If we do not take practical measures to strengthen the party's ideological building, its organizations will have much difficulty shouldering the heavy tasks of modernization and reform. Therefore, we must have a sober understanding of the importance and urgency of strengthening the party's ideological building in the new situation.

Coal Corporation Sums Up Party Experience

HK1704153491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Apr 91 pp 1, 4

[Article by Investigation and Study Office of General Office of CPC Central Committee: "Keep Close Touch with the Masses To Promote Development of Coal Industry: Investigation of Conditions of Implementation of 'Decision' of CPC's Sixth Plenary Session by Party Group of China National Coal Mine Corporation"]

[Text] Since March last year, the leading party group of the China National Coal Mine Corporation has seriously studied the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Strengthening Ties Between the Party and the Masses" in connection with the conditions in the corporation, and laid stress on implementing the decision on the basis of enhancing the understanding of the document. They first required leaders and leading organs to take action and set a good example for their subordinates, and also subjected them to the supervision of people at lower levels. Efforts were made to ensure the effective implementation of the "Decision," to increase the rallying force of the enterprise, to arouse the workers' initiative, and to promote the development of the coal industry. Last year, the enterprises subordinate to the corporation achieved all-time best results in coal production, safety, and efficiency under difficult conditions with cadres and the masses sharing weal and woe and making joint effort. The output of raw coal was 372 million tons, exceeding the planned target by 8.8 percent; the death rate of per million ton output was 18.1 percent lower than that in the previous years; the all-member raw coal productivity reached 1,233 tons per workday, or 6.57 percent higher than that in the previous year. The business losses caused by the policies were controlled within the allowed limits laid down by the state after various factors that increased

the production costs were offset and part of the business losses were covered with the funds owned by the enterprises. The quantity of coal mine capital construction, the quantity of tunneling, and the mining capacity all reached the targets of the state plan. Their experience in implementing the sixth plenum's decision is as follows:

First, Going to the Masses and Solving Matters Concerning People's Mental Conditions in Practice

After the "Decision" of the sixth plenum was relayed to the coal mine corporation, the leading party group was deeply educated and inspired, and unanimously agreed that this was a good document that won support from the whole party and the entire people. In the meanwhile, however, they also felt that it was rather difficult to ensure the implementation of the decision. At that time, the coal industry was faced with a stern situation: Coal did not sell well; there was a large amount of arrears of payment; enterprises incurred heavy business losses and were short of working funds. Some coal mines could not pay wages to workers on time, and some mines could only pay 70 percent of the due wages. There was insufficient capital construction work to do, and more than 30,000 workers were forced to be idle. The production of some collective enterprises run by coal mines declined, and some of these enterprises were even forced to suspend production or close down. More than 100,000 people became jobless. In view of this situation, the leading party group of the corporation held that to implement the decision of the sixth plenum, it was necessary to first settle the problems that affected the mental conditions of leading cadres at various levels, especially members of the leading party group. They held an enlarged meeting of the leading party group so that members of the group and cadres at the bureau level could concentrate their energy on earnestly studying the decision for four consecutive days and could thus thoroughly understand the essence of the document in connection with their own thinking. Through study and discussion, they realized that they must first act and boost their own spirits to improve relations between cadres and the masses with a strong sense of responsibility and mission and to further arouse the initiative and work enthusiasm of the coal workers. This was the fundamental way to overcome the difficulties and develop the coal industry.

After leaders deepened their understanding of the document, Hu Fuguo, leading party group secretary and general manager of the corporation, Chen Dun, leading party group deputy secretary and deputy general manager, and other corporation leaders separately led work teams to the Luan, Jincheng, Kailuan, Handan, Tongchuan, and Huainan Mining Bureaus. They explained the spirit of the sixth plenum and guided the enterprises to implement the "Decision" with the spirit of rectification. At the same time, they also visited the production forefront and talked directly with grass-roots cadres, technicians, model workers, Red Army veterans, and retired cadres. They also visited families of workers who died at their work posts and worker families who lived in

difficult conditions. There, they listened to the voices of the working masses and helped them settle difficult problems. They also invited the principal leading comrades of the Luan and Jincheng Mining Bureaus and the Shigejie Coal Mine to the office of the corporation to brief the enlarged meeting of the leading party group on their feelings in studying and implementing the "Decision." This brought the "fresh air" from the grass-roots units to cadres working in the corporation. Thus, leaders and subordinates urged each other to act, and leading cadres at various levels deepened their understanding of the "Decision."

Through going deep to the grass-roots units and going among the masses, the corporation leaders found that people's mental conditions might be greatly different under similar unfavorable external conditions. The Shigejie Coal Mine was one of the five model enterprises on the whole country's industrial and transport front in 1963. Over the past more than 20 years, the coal mine has always maintained and carried forward the fine tradition of keeping close ties with the masses, working hard, and running the mine industriously and thriftily. The small coalpit that produced some 10,000 tons of coal a year in the early post-liberation period has developed into a large modern coal mine with an annual output of 1.5 million tons. At present, leaders and the masses in this mine are still in high spirits and have high morale. The whole mine is going full steam ahead. Comrades in the leading party group felt that under the current situation, spreading the spirit of the Shigejie Coal Mine will give a strong impetus to the development of the coal industry, and will also make a significant breakthrough in the implementation of the sixth plenum's "Decision." Therefore, they twice went to the Shigejie Coal Mine to make investigations and sum up their experience. The leading party group in the Ministry of Energy Resources also made a timely decision on emulating Shigejie and spreading its experience. The ministry and the coal corporation held an on-the-spot meeting of the coal industry in the Luan Mining Bureau of Shanxi to promote Shigejie's experience. Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and other central leading comrades wrote inscriptions for Shigejie, and this greatly inspired workers in the coal industry. After the meeting, the corporation organized a lecture team to introduce the work style of the Shigejie Coal Mine in six major coal-producing provinces. The team gave 67 lectures to more than 75,000 people. Wherever the team arrived, it certainly evoked strong repercussions among the people. Old workers felt that the stories were moving; young workers felt that Shigejie's experience was something novel to them; and enterprise leaders learned something useful from Shigejie's experience. The activities of spreading and carrying forward the Shigejie spirit gave a strong impetus to the implementation of the sixth plenum's "Decision" in the coal industry. Twenty-five large coal mines subordinate to the corporation incurred business losses of more than 50 million yuan each allowed by the economic policy. Through the activities of learning from Shigejie, these

units boosted their morale to tap internal potential and guarantee the fulfillment of their production plans.

Second, Bearing the Interests of the Masses in Mind and Doing Solid Things To Help Workers in the Production Forefront Overcome Difficulties and Solve Problems

When studying the sixth plenum's "Decision," comrades of the leading party group in the coal mine corporation deeply felt that there were more hardships in the coal industry, and a lot of problems in the workers' material and cultural lives needed to be solved. As leaders in the coal industry, they should keep a stronger feeling to share weal and woe with the masses. Therefore, in recent years, the corporation leaders regularly led office functionaries to move out of the office compound and go deep into various grass-roots units. Through sending work teams to grass-roots units, establishing fixed connections, making investigations, and holding on-the-spot work conferences, they went among the masses to do solid things and tried to help workers on the production forefront overcome difficulties and solve problems.

Production safety is an issue concerning the most vital interests of workers and their families. The corporation leaders thus gave top priority to the handling of this issue. After the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee, the corporation leaders went to some mines in Hunan, Jiangxi, and another three provinces and two municipalities where accidents occurred frequently. They joined mine cadres in analyzing the subjective and objective causes of the accidents, and worked out 13 comprehensive measures and laid down six requirements for ensuring production safety. Shortly after that, four deputy general managers of the corporation and 20 bureau leaders separately led 12 inspection groups to carry out large-scale safety inspections in those mines, and they found 3,370 hidden perils in the mines. Two months later, another 16 inspection groups were sent there to double check. Through the efforts made by the corporation and various mines, the state of production safety in most of those mines was obviously improved.

After the state adopted the policy of giving non-rural resident status to the family members of mine workers who work inside pits and tunnels, housing for worker families and employment opportunities for workers' children became outstanding problems. The corporation leadership gave serious consideration to these two matters and included them in their work schedule. They attached great importance to the development of the collective economy in various mines, and positively promoted housing construction in the mining areas. Last year, the collective economic institutions in various mines subordinate to the corporation produced a total output value of 4.3 billion yuan, and provided jobs for more than 130,000 young people. A number of new houses were built for worker families.

In rendering practical services, they insisted on relying on the masses, being economical, and tackling as many jobs as they could. The Yungang Mine of the Datong

Mining Bureau put into practice the spirit of Jiang Zemin's instruction given when he was touring the mine, tackling in a year's time 15 practical jobs that benefited workers, some of which were done through organized voluntary and unpaid labor by party members and Communist Youth League cadres and did not cost a cent. To resolve the difficulty of farmhand shortage in the households of part-time miners with a peasant family during a busy seasonal wheat harvest, the Taoyang Mine of the Feicheng Mining Bureau organized a work assistance team led by the mine chief, party secretary, grass-roots cadres, and party members to help part-time miners' households with the wheat harvesting. The move helped maintain part-time miners' work attendance during busy seasonal harvests and solved their practical difficulties.

In rendering practical services, they are concerned most of all with honest people and households in difficulty. The corporation leading party group required leaderships at various levels that they, when touring grass-roots rural areas, visit model laborers, advanced and old workers, and families of workers killed or wounded at work and really help them resolve practical difficulties with the goal of bringing good influence to many by rendering help to individual households. The Jiaozuo Mining Bureau is a long-standing mine with 13,000 retired, wounded, or handicapped workers and families of diseased workers. During this year's New Year's Day and spring festival, the bureau party and government leaders led a team on a well-wishing tour to 74 counties and 461 townships and towns, carrying with them well-wishing letters and little gifts, to visit 4,525 households of retired, wounded, or handicapped workers and families of diseased workers who resided in the locality. Third, With An Eye for the Future, the Corporation Attached Importance to Fostering and Educating the Younger Generation [subhead]

The corporation leading party group was aware that youths are the new vital force for the coal mining contingents and the future and hopes for coal mines. Based on this awareness, the corporation leading party group attached great importance to fostering and educating the younger generation. To young workers, it launched in a sustained manner the drive of "caring for mines, being a master, and dedicating to the coal mine industry;" it conducted education in the basic national situation and basic policy lines and technical training and military drills and enriched workers' after-work cultural life. At the same time it devoted special efforts to weak spots and strengthened the work on the some 30,000-strong young university students at colleges under the coal department.

Aimed at the problems thrown up in the 1989 political turmoil, the five-member corporation leading party group separately led a team to 14 coal department-administered colleges to share thoughts with the young students in an attempt to tackle well the educational work and guidance. They visited students' dormitories, ate at students' canteens, chatted with them and held forums, answering

sensitive questions raised by students. Comrade Hu Fuguo, as a "veteran miner" and in the manner of an elderly brother, spoke to the current-year graduates at the Chinese Coal Mining University about his experiences and understanding of growth and his views on the negative phenomena within the party. His talk was honest, direct, and convincing. Students were deeply touched when they heard that Comrade Hu Fuguo's wife remained to this day a boiler worker and he encouraged his child to work in the hard, tiring, and hazardous coal mining industry despite having been enrolled in the automation study at the Coal Mining University.

The corporation leading party group emphasized that they would, in line with party policies and the spirit of Comrade Jiang Zemin's 4 May 1990 address, try to "persuade" students who made mistakes in speech or action during the turmoil to help them as much as possible shake off ideological burdens and face the future. On one occasion, when Comrade Hu Fuguo held a forum with the students at a coal department-administered college, after the forum they flocked to him for autographs. He spotted a girl student hesitate to go up to him, obviously ashamed of the mistakes she had made during turmoil, and offered her his inscription and word of advice. Tears welled up in her eyes and she declared that "from now on I will start from zero and lead a good life." Henceforth she reinvigorated and actively improved herself and joined the academy's Marxism-Leninism works study group. Last year in a huge fire she was the first to climb over a wall to fight the fire.

On the basis of investigation and research, the corporation adopted practical measures to strengthen the two notably weak areas in the teaching work of coal department-administered colleges. One was the problem of students' ideological and political education and the other was that of combining theory with practice. The corporation put forward the "opinion on strengthening students' ideological and political work" and called a conference on the work on the students of coal department-administered colleges to sum up and exchange experiences, cite a number of distinguished student work cadres, stress giving top priority to moral education in school work and seriously grasping the education of adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization. The corporation repeatedly urged enterprises to approach and arrange students' practical training with the strategic perspective of grooming successors for the coal mining industry, and issued a special circular requiring mines and factories responsible for students' practical training to waive for students practical training administrative fees, lecture fees, labor and protective clothing charges and the rest, and required these mines and factories to extend the underground allowances and in-shift meals to students and teachers who participated in production practice and labored in mine pits. Chief party and government leaders of many mining bureaus personally received students in practical training, inquired about their living arrangements, and selected experienced comrades to be

practice guides. While students were working to fulfill their training missions, they actively offered technical services, made social investigations, and visited veteran coal mines; in this way they fostered a feeling for coal mines and miners.

Through arduous and detailed and excellent work, situations in all colleges under the coal department are stable, the teaching order there is normal, and a heartening change has occurred in students' spirit. According to statistics, in all colleges there are a total of 423 Marxism-Leninism groups with 4,426 participants; 4,585 applied for party membership, more than double the number before the turmoil. Of the 6,000 Chinese Coal Mining University students, some 1,000 have participated in party regulation study groups, and there were a total of 24,000 participants in various voluntary labor and learn-from-Lei-Feng and do-good-deeds activities. Graduate job placement has progressed well and the number of students asking to work in grass roots and at the coal production frontline has increased. Fourth, Strengthen Institutional Building and Boost the Supervisory Mechanisms [subhead]

Following the sixth plenum, the corporation made a full inspection and changed various previously established institutions and formulated parallel rules and provisions according to new situations and needs. The more outstanding of these are the open work procedures and cadre participation in labor and production to establish ties with the masses. The open work procedures are chiefly related to problems that bear on masses' direct interests such as wages, housing distribution, transfer from rural residence status to non-rural residence, worker recruitment, school enrollment, cadre promotion, job performance evaluation, and so on. In all these areas there will be the "three openness" in which qualifications, standards, and work procedures and results will all be made public to facilitate mass supervision. In the fourth quarter last year, the corporation put the housing distribution committee in charge of allotting a batch of new houses and adopted the methods of issuing open notices to all the workers and staff and arriving at a list of beneficiaries of new houses through two stages: consultation and finalization. That way the entire house distribution process was put under mass supervision. The work therefore progressed smoothly and the masses were much more satisfied. The corporation specifically laid down that party group members must spend at least three months stationed in the grass roots doing research or carrying out investigation. General managers, assistant general managers, bureau-level cadres, directors, and deputy directors of companies under the corporation's direct authority, mining bureau chiefs and party secretaries all have a fixed underground labor quota, and their performance will be periodically reviewed and made public. The functional organs at various levels and leading cadres in the corporation were assigned to set up fixed work relations with subordinate mines, to take charge of specific subordinate units, and to hold leading posts in subordinate units for a certain period. The corporation also carried out and deepened anti-corruption and thoroughly rectified various irregularities by adopting such measures as

holding regular democratic-life meetings in the leading body, making democratic assessments of party members and cadres, and setting up party style supervision networks among the masses.

After the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the corporation held another six-day enlarged meeting of the leading party group to seriously study the plenum documents. They decided to implement the spirit of the sixth and seventh plenum at the same time. They determined to firmly and continuously strengthen the ties with the masses in the whole decade of the 1990's, arouse all positive factors, carry forward the fine tradition of working hard and running mines industriously and thriftily, and exert themselves to achieve the grand second-phase objective in the development of the coal industry.

Commentator on Work Style

HK1704154791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Apr 91 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Key Lies in Raising the Head of the Dragon"]

[Text] Today, this newspaper publishes an investigation report written by the Investigation and Study Office of the CPC Central Committee's General Office about the work of the China National Coal Mine Corporation. The report reflects the work experience of a ministry-level leading organ in implementing the decision made by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and it is worth reading.

The "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Strengthening the Party's Ties with the Masses," adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and published one year ago, is an important document concerning a general principle for party building and socialist construction. The leading party group in the China National Coal Mine Corporation took solid steps to implement the decision rather than merely paying lip service to its implementation. They first deepened their understanding of the document, and set right the mental conditions of the leading organ and the principal leading cadres. Then, they regularly organized cadres in the leading organs to move out of their office buildings and handle concrete affairs in the grass-roots units. Efforts were thus made to help the masses settle difficulties and solve problems. At the same time, they also invited comrades from the advanced grass-roots units to tell cadres in the leading organs about their work experience so that the leading organs were able to inhale the fresh air from the grass-roots units in good time. Thus, leaders and subordinates could urge and prompt each other to implement the Sixth Plenary Session's decision in the whole coal industry. This gave rise to a huge material force to promote the coal industry's development in difficult conditions. Their experience showed that as long as the head of the dragon was raised, the body of the dragon could act vigorously.

To fulfill the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program step by step and to promote our great socialist cause, we must stress at this moment that all localities, all departments, and leading cadres at all levels must work in a down-to-earth manner. No matter how many significant documents, well-considered plans, and good ideas we have, they will just be nothing if they are not put into practice. Without ensuring their implementation, we will simply get nowhere. So we should greatly commend the good cadres who have a down-to-earth work style and do solid work, and give wide publicity to their good experience in doing solid work and making first-class creations.

It is a long-term task to implement the Sixth Plenary Session's decision and maintain the party's close ties with the masses. It is also an extremely important guarantee for the fulfillment of the second-phase strategic objective. So we must make unremitting efforts in this aspect. It is hoped that party committees at various levels will seriously review the state of implementing the decision in the past year, sum up their experience, find out the deficiencies, and adopt measures to ensure that the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session will bear richer fruits in the course of fulfilling the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Contract Workers Included in Workforce

HK1804002791 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in English 1223 GMT 17 Apr 91

[“China's Contract Workers Number 13 Million”—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (HKCNA)—China has been reforming its employment system as well as improving its contract worker employment system since the mid-1990s. There are at present 13.52 million contract workers, accounting for more than ten percent of the total workforce nationwide.

For years, all of China's state-owned enterprises had long practised the lifelong employment system. Workers from the first day of employment were guaranteed by the so-called “iron rice bowl” no fear of dismissal, their employers taking care of them for life. Such an employment system had long been considered one of the superior aspects of life under the socialist system.

The reform of the employment system by introducing the contract system in the mid-1980s broke this “iron rice bowl” and provided a two-way option for employers and workers. The contract system was generally hailed by people from all walks of life.

The contract worker system in China has seen rapid development and a rising trend. The number of contract workers increased by 1.6 million in 1990 compared with 1989.

Quite a number of provinces and cities have begun to popularize the contract worker system or administer fixed employment workers by the contract system on a trial basis and the results have been good.

The contract worker system is popular with different professions, especially those in the industrial enterprise sector, where contract workers make up one-fifth of the total workers.

Shandong Province has applied the contract worker system to 1.16 million workers, ranking it first in the country.

Commission Recommends Books to Schools

HK1804044791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 91 p 3

[Report: “State Education Commission Recommends Three Series of Books for Middle, Primary Schools”]

[Text] The State Education Commission issued a circular the other day, calling on middle and primary schools in all localities to do a good job in the distribution of the “Children's Literary Series,” “Juvenile Literary Series,” and “Youths' Literary Series.”

After the publication of the three series of books compiled by the Beijing Municipal Education Bureau, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and government allocated special funds for the purchase and distribution of these books to various teaching classes of middle and primary schools in the municipality. This was welcomed by middle and primary school teachers and students and yielded good educational results.

In light of the national conditions, the State Education Commission has made appropriate adjustments regarding the lists of the three literary series for recommendation to all localities.

The “circular” pointed out: The three literary series recommended to the middle and primary school students are for extracurricular readings during the school day. They should be purchased and kept in the libraries of middle and primary schools. Central or above schools should take steps to ensure that each class has the literary series.

The “circular” also called on all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions to organize provisional working bodies or assign relevant departments to take up the responsibility of publishing the three series of books.

Commentator Encourages Education

HK1804044991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 91 p 3

[Commentator's article: “Pay Attention to Basic Project for Training Qualified Personnel”]

[Text] We are happy to see that bookcases containing the “Children's Literary Series,” “Juvenile Literary Series,” and “Youths' Literary Series,” that are suitable for reading by teenagers and children, have appeared in all classes of Beijing middle and primary schools. These books are loved by students and are called their “most

intimate spiritual companions." This good work, accomplished by the Beijing municipality by investing several million yuan and organizing all kinds of forces, has received the approval of the society. The State Education Commission has decided to recommend the abovementioned sets of books to all localities upon appropriate adjustment of their lists. This is a significant basic project in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The youths, juveniles, and children of today belong to a generation straddling the next century. To train them to be successors to the socialist cause and pillars of the state in realizing the third-step strategic objective of the socialist modernization, we must start our work with the children now. We should nourish them, mold them, and encourage them with abundant knowledge, lofty ideals, noble sentiment, and heroic examples. Good books are the ladder to man's progress. Looking back on the course of growth of juvenile and young heroes and the growth and development of all promising specialists and scholars, we recognize all of them are closely related to the education received in their youth. They have grown up under the encouragement of lofty ideals and by absorbing the nourishment of outstanding human culture. Now, recommending good books, movies, television programs, and tapes for music appreciation to young people, juveniles, and children is to create a beneficial cultural atmosphere for their healthy growth and exert an imperceptible educational influence.

In traditional education and contemporary educational science, our nation attaches great importance to the educational role of the environment. A few years ago, however, with the spread of bourgeois liberalization thought, some bookstands around street corners were full of all kinds of unhealthy books. Circulated among teenagers and children, these books have created a serious impact on school education. This is an important lesson on mistakes that we should learn from education. To change such a situation, many schools and social organizations have, at that time, resisted the adverse current by organizing various useful reading activities. The best method of boycotting bad books is to offer and recommend a large amount of fine spiritual food. With an eye on the long-term future and the basic work, the leading comrades of the Beijing municipality organized forces to select, compile, and publish a number of basic, stable extracurricular books for middle and primary school students. This is surely a good thing of boundless beneficence.

The practice of the Beijing municipality has given us an inspiration: To grasp building of spiritual civilization, it is necessary to have not only fighting spirit, but also the consciousness of position and building. To change the condition of stressing the building of material civilization at the expense of the building of spiritual civilization, and to step up the building of spiritual civilization, it is necessary to have the "hardware," i.e., providing effective carriers for the dissemination of socialist spiritual civilization. The Beijing municipal comrades have racked their brains and are willing to spend money to do

this good turn. This is advantageous not only to occupying the extracurricular positions, consolidating antipornography achievements, and purifying the environment for training people, but also to widening the way of reforming moral and intellectual education in school and enriching extracurricular educational activities. It is difficult to estimate the social benefits yielded. Although it is hardly likely that these young readers will all become writers and musicians, they will be able to read, listen, appreciate, learn how to distinguish through comparison, and cultivate pursuits for truth, goodness, and beauty, benefitting them all their lives. Naturally, apart from books, teachers must guide them to love and use books. Given the current heavy load of lessons in schools, the school authorities should pay attention to making good arrangements and handle the relationship between normal curriculum learning and extracurricular reading well to avoid increasing students' burdens.

The basic project of building spiritual civilization is not limited to compiling, selecting, and publishing students' extracurricular reading materials. Many things can be done in all realms. To stand towering in the world, our great nation needs to energetically promote the building of material civilization and increase the state's economic strength. Moreover, a series of great projects that carry forward the cause and forge ahead into the future in the field of spiritual civilization is waiting for us to accomplish. Party committees and governments at all levels and various circles in society should also have foresight and sagacity. With a positive attitude and in line with the principle of acting according to one's capability, they should make a concerted effort and conscientiously handle the basic projects of building spiritual civilization one by one. Provided we do everything in a down-to-earth manner and given the time, we can be sure to build up a new field for promoting socialist spiritual civilization, so our youths, juveniles, and children can absorb the nourishment of the outstanding human culture and grow up strong under the beautiful sun and the blue sky of socialism.

QIUSHI Table of Contents No 8 Carried

HK1804093991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Apr 91 p 8

[Table of contents for QIUSHI No 8, 16 Apr 1991]

[Text] Report by Gao Di: "Rich Theoretical Treasure House, Sharp Ideological Weapon—Summary of Forum on Publication of 60 Volumes of Second Chinese Edition of 'Complete Works of Lenin'"

Article by Tao Siju: "Strengthen Public Security Work, Serve State's Stability and Development"

Report by staff correspondent Zhou Suyuan: "Past, Present, and Future of Historical Science in New China—Interviewing Professor Dai Yi"

Article by Liu Runwei: "On Tendentiousness of Literature and Art"

Article by Dong Yizheng: "What Does Annual Steel Output of 66 Million Tonnes Imply?"

Article by Zhao Yuji: "Key to Developing Enterprise Groups Lies in Good Choice of Organizational Forms"

Article by Zhu Shihe, Lu Yongqi, Gao Wenyuan: "Integration of Agriculture With Science and Education in Anhui"

Report by staff correspondent Chen Huaipeng: "Bring Superiority of Ideological and Political Work Into Play, Propagate Naniwan Spirit—Survey of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps"

Economic & Agricultural

Aviation Tops Economic, Defense Agenda

HK1804022191 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
18 Apr 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong and Li Hong]

[Text] Development of China's aviation industry will remain at the top of the country's economic and defence agenda, a leading official said yesterday in Beijing.

With an increase in defence appropriations in the State budget this year—as provided for in China's Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95)—officials are looking forward to "three breakthroughs" in aircraft production, said Lin Zongtang, minister of the Aero-Space Industry.

Lin revealed this at a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of China's aviation industry, which was founded on April 17, 1951.

The industry is currently engaged in developing a variety of new civilian and military planes and missiles and making efforts to boost exports, according to Lin.

Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng sent their congratulations to the ceremony, praising the achievements made by the industry's half-million technicians and workers.

Minister Lin called on those attending the meeting to do their best to catch up with the world's latest high-tech developments in aviation.

Officials admitted that China, a developing country, still lags behind the developed countries in its aircraft industry.

However, ministry sources said that China expects to develop military aircraft of a new generation and improve the functions of those already produced, including fighters, bombers, armed helicopters, trainers and aircraft of various types.

It also plans to develop new aircraft-borne weaponry, avionics and sophisticated fighting control systems, the source said.

With regard to the development of civil aviation, the sources said that China is seeking a foreign partner and choosing a domestic airplane manufacturer to research and produce its own long-range jets. It is currently designing an improved model of the Y-200A short-range passenger plane.

Earlier, ministry officials promised that four new types of aircraft will come off the assembly line and be ready for service this year, and several others will be modified and improved.

According to Minister Lin, the painstaking efforts of the past 40 years have laid the foundation for development of the country's aviation industry in the coming years.

Since 1951, China has produced a total of some 13,000 military and civilian aircraft of 27 varieties and 60 types, in addition to 50,000 engines and 14,000 tactical missiles.

Officials said that at present China's army is supplied with domestic-made planes, including J-7, J-8, Q-5 fighters and other bombers.

China has also made outstanding efforts in developing civilian airplanes.

Currently, 65 Y-7 passenger planes made by the Xi'an Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation are flying on some 200 domestic routes, the Y-8 and Y-12 planes have been exported, and the 21 MD-82 jetliners co-produced by China and the United States in Shanghai have been delivered to their users.

Lin said that the country has also achieved considerable success in transferring some of its aviation technology to civilian use. Last year, the output value of civilian products made up 70 percent of the ministry's total production.

Also, the aviation industry has so far earned more than \$2 billion through exports, Lin said.

First-Quarter Industrial Output Value by Area

HK1804102791 Beijing CEI Database in English
18 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list of the industrial output value by area in China in the first quarter of 1991, released by the State Statistical Bureau:

(unit: 100 million yuan)		
Area	1-3/91	Change over
1-3/90 (pc)		
National total	5,142.18	13.7
Beijing	171.06	11.6
Tianjin	137.49	5.9
Hebei	207.74	14.0
Shanxi	114.09	5.2

(unit: 100 million yuan) (Continued)

Area	1-3/91	Change over 1-3/90 (pc)
Inner M.	60.58	5.7
Liaoning	325.95	5.5
Jilin	114.98	9.9
Heilongjiang	205.88	6.2
Shanghai	413.52	12.2
Jiangsu	580.12	18.8
Zhejiang	295.81	23.8
Anhui	135.20	10.2
Fujian	109.36	12.8
Jiangxi	87.33	14.0
Shandong	413.97	13.8
Henan	199.54	14.5
Hubei	221.33	6.3
Hunan	147.02	10.0
Guangdong	440.51	27.9
Guangxi	95.32	13.0
Hainan	12.62	14.0
Sichuan	268.56	15.6
Guizhou	46.23	9.2
Yunnan	92.12	15.8
Tibet		
Shaanxi	94.41	12.0
Gansu	66.19	9.7
Qinghai	12.11	1.7
Ningxia	16.52	1.2
Xinjiang	56.27	25.4

Note: industrial output value in 1991 is measured in 1990's constant yuan.

First-Quarter Industrial Output for Cities

HK1804102191 Beijing CEI Database in English
18 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Following is a list of industrial output value in 13 Chinese cities under central planning in the first quarter of 1991, released by the State Statistical Bureau:

(Unit: 100 million yuan)

		Change Over	
	Total	1-3/90	Light Ind
	—	—	—
Shenyang	70.26	6.2	23.64
Dalian	56.15	3.5	19.58
Changchun	30.92	15.5	12.53

Barbin	42.93	7.0	20.70
Nanjing	72.47	16.0	21.58
Ningbo	57.71	26.1	35.10
Xiamen	21.91	20.6	16.03
Qingdao	62.17	7.2	38.02
Wuhan	68.21	1.0	28.76
Guangzhou	107.14	21.8	71.22
Chongqing	70.95	12.3	30.20
Chengdu	54.45	15.2	22.34
Xian	36.81	8.9	17.15

Note: Industrial output value is measured in 1990's constant price

Output Value of Rural Enterprises Up

OW1804083291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0709 GMT 18 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)—The industrial output value of Chinese rural enterprises reached 148 billion yuan (28 billion U.S. dollars) in the first three months of this year, up 27.4 percent over the same period of last year.

Of the total output value, 122.7 billion yuan was generated by collectively-owned enterprises at the township and village levels.

An official from the rural enterprise department of the Ministry of Agriculture said that most rural enterprises paid more attention to enhancing quality control, improving product mix and raising efficiency during the period.

The improvement of the overall economic situation in the country also contributed to the increased output, the official said.

Grain Market Expected To Improve

HK1704155391 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in English 1233 GMT 17 Apr 91

["China's Grain Market Expects To Pick Up This Year"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing April 17 (HKCNA)—China's grain market is expected to start picking up this year. The market appears stable in this first half of the year and is expected to remain stable with a slight price hike in the second half of the year.

This is the conclusion reached by relevant departments after studying the grain market of over 20 major grain producing and consuming provinces and cities.

There were bumper crop harvests last year and sales dropped while stockpiles increased. As of the end of last year, grain sales with negotiable price by nationwide grain departments dropped by 9 percent compared with 1989. Meanwhile, stockpiles of grain with negotiable price increased by nearly 12 percent. The overall supply

of grain increased while the total demand declined. This is the major reason for a stable grain market in the first half of this year.

By the time the second half of the year arrives, the grain market will have a gradual revival with a price hike but not a sharp rise.

Persons from the relevant sector are not optimistic about this year's grain production in view of the deferred sowing for wheat due to severe drought in the second half

of last year as well as less snowfall and rainfall since last winter, all of which were unfavourable to crops.

The supply of grain at negotiable price shows a decreasing trend, while the import of grain to China last year was reduced by 17 percent and it will be further reduced this year. An increase in maize exports led to a corresponding decline in the supply of grain at negotiable price this year.

The demand for grain at negotiable price is showing an upward trend.

East Region

Jiangsu People's Congress Committee Work Report

OW1404212691 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
20 Mar 91 pp 1-2

["Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress," delivered by Han Peixin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 13 March]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress, I now submit a report on the major work after the Third Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress and proposals for the work for the next year for your examination and discussion. I.

Under the leadership of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress earnestly implemented the resolutions adopted by the Third Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress; adhered to the party's basic line; persisted in and improved the system of the people's congress; carried out duties entrusted by the law; further developed the socialist democracy and legal system; resolutely maintained political, economic, and social stability; and, thereby, promoted the development of the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, the drive to deepen reform, and various other undertakings throughout the province in the past year.

1. Resolutely Implement the Guiding Principle That Advocates "Stability Overrides All Other Considerations" and Strive To Maintain Social Stability by Considering it a Matter of Great Importance

First, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress enacted laws and regulations and, thereby, provided legal protection for stability. In view of the fact that stability in the large and medium-sized cities is of vital importance to stability and unity in the whole province, it first approved the "Measures for Implementation of the 'Law of the People's Republic of China on Rallies and Demonstrations'" for the two cities of Nanjing and Wuxi. Shortly after that, it drew up measures for implementation of the law on rallies and demonstrations throughout the province. The implementation of these laws and regulations protected the democratic political rights granted by the Constitution to citizens and, moreover, restricted and punished acts that violated the Constitution and the law and disrupted public order. How enterprises and institutions succeed in maintaining public order has a very important influence in overall social stability. In order to successfully maintain public order at enterprises and institutions, the 15th meeting of

the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress examined, discussed, and approved the "Regulations Governing the Work of Maintaining Public Security at Enterprises and Institutions in Jiangsu Province." The formulation and implementation of these regulations played a relatively effective role in strengthening control over public order at enterprises and institutions and helping to bring about a turn for the better in public order in society.

Second, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress supervised and urged the administrative and judicial organs to crack down on criminal activities, do a good job in taking comprehensive measures to maintain public order and in eliminating the destabilizing factors. In order to further improve public order in our province, it successively heard, examined, and discussed briefings by the provincial government on the situation of launching a unified drive to eradicate the "six vices [prostitution, pornography, abduction and trading of women and children, drug-trafficking, gambling, and profiteering from superstition]," making concentrated efforts to wage a struggle against criminal activities throughout the province, and "wiping out pornography" in the whole province and approved the "Provisional Measures for Nanjing City To Punish Prostitution and Those Who Go to Whores." Its chairmanship meeting also heard a briefing by the provincial Higher People's Court on the situation of law enforcement by law courts throughout the province. Meanwhile, the Standing Committee organized a task force to visit some cities, counties, and grass-roots units to conduct inspections and investigations into special subjects and understand how public order was maintained. Through examination and discussion of the briefings on various works, it supervised, urged, and supported the administrative and judicial organs to steadfastly, accurately, and sternly crack down on criminal activities, conscientiously do a good job in taking comprehensive measures to maintain public order, improve the ideological and political work, strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, promote development of political power at the grass-roots level, and, thereby, create a better social environment for the smooth progress of the economic construction and various social undertakings in the whole province.

Third, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress stepped up examination of law enforcement, conducted education on the legal system, and further enhanced the concept of the legal system among cadres and the masses. Knowledge and obedience of the law by vast numbers of cadres and the masses and their resolute struggle against all the actions that violate the law and its regulations are an important guarantee for maintaining stability. Based on its investigation of the implementation of the "Administrative Procedural Law," the "Law on Marriage," and the "Law on Protection of Military Installations," and drawing on its experiences in supervising and urging departments concerned to investigate and deal with cases of illegal administration, violation of women's legitimate rights and interests, and sabotage of military installations; the standing

committee of the provincial people's congress employed typical cases to conduct lively education on the legal system which was directed against certain phenomena. In the course of its efforts to publicize and implement the "Administrative Procedural Law," the standing committee implemented the law on a trial basis in Nanjing and Nantong before other areas in order to explore practices and experiences in this respect. The 16th meeting of the standing committee also heard a special briefing on preparatory work for implementation of the "Administrative Procedural Law" throughout the province. At a provincial meeting at the end of last September on mobilization for implementation of the "Administrative Procedural Law," it put forward its proposals on implementation of this important law. In order to strengthen education on the legal system and improve ideological and political work in schools, the 15th meeting of the standing committee heard, examined, and discussed a briefing by the provincial government on some problems existing in education. It stressed that while conducting education in intelligence and ability among students, particularly students in colleges and universities, schools must pay close attention to studying the constitution and law as an important means for improving ideological and political work among students in an effort to train and bring them up to become truly qualified personnel who possess a certain degree of political and legal quality and are well-educated in moral ethics, intelligence, and physical culture.

2. Strengthen Legislation and Supervision of Economic Work and Help the Province's Economy Improve

In accordance with the plan and requirements for improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, as well as for deepening reform, the provincial people's congress organized investigations of major issues, emphasizing guiding economic ideology, readjusting economic structure, improving economic efficiency, and steadily developing the rural economy. At the same time, it successively held discussions with 16 provincial government departments: including industry, agriculture, finance, communications, pricing, banking, and foreign trade, to analyze the provincial economic situation, study how to overcome difficulties, and promote a gradual turn for the better in our efforts to improve the province's economic environment and rectify its economic order. The 16th session of the standing committee examined and discussed the provincial government's report on the implementation of the 1990 national economic plan in the first half of the year and arrangements for work in the second half of the year, the report on the implementation of the 1990 budget in the first half of the year, and adopted a "resolution to work hard in order to fulfill the national economic plan and budget for the current year." It also examined and discussed plans for mobilizing people throughout the province to support various measures taken by people's governments at all levels to implement the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform.

During its work of economic supervision, the standing committee addressed issues closely related to the masses' interests and strongly reflected by them. It conducted supervision and investigation and dealt with issues accordingly. For a relatively long time the masses had aired their strong views on such phenomena as low product quality and fake and inferior commodities, despite a ban on such activities, and had pressed for a change in the situation. The provincial people's congress organized the efforts of authorities concerned and investigated the situation in the execution of relevant laws and regulations, including the "commercial investigation law," the "standardization law," and the "regulations governing the responsibilities for the quality of industrial products." The 14th session of the standing committee heard the provincial government's report on the implementation of the "standardization law." On the basis of opinions put forth by the standing committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee's party group made a report to the provincial party committee entitled: "Vigorously Promote Product Quality; Investigate and Prohibit Counterfeit and Inferior Commodities According to Law." This was part of their effort to confront the host of imitations and inferior-quality products flooding the market, a situation that seriously infringed on the masses' interests. The provincial party committee promptly approved and conveyed the report. The provincial government issued a special circular concerning the investigation and prohibition of imitation and inferior commodities and launched a massive drive to check product quality. The provincial administration for industry and commerce and the standards bureau stepped up their investigation and handling of imitation and inferior quality commodities. As of the end of last year, investigation and prosecution of 727 cases on file had been essentially completed, out of which 15 major cases had been dealt with according to law.

The Standing Committee has also listed as major areas for exercising supervision those that have far-reaching influence on the province's economic development, such as the protection of resources, village and town enterprises, and "revitalization of agriculture through science and technology." By checking on the implementation of the "Land Management Law," the "Water Law," the "Mineral Resources Law," the "Fishery Law," and other laws, it has checked and corrected the problems of illegal extraction of mineral resources, indiscriminate occupation and use of land, pollution of water sources and the environment, and destruction of fishing resources. On the question of implementing the principle of "readjusting, consolidating, transforming, and improving" village and town enterprises in our province, the 17th session of the Standing Committee heard and examined the provincial government's special report in this regard. Some committee members have been assigned to Zhenjiang, Changzhou, Suzhou, Yangzhou, Huaiyin, Yancheng, and other areas to conduct investigations and studies on how village and town enterprises can readjust their product mix, successfully carry out technical transformation, and increase economic efficiency. They have presented positive suggestions. At the last session of the

provincial people's congress, some deputies offered proposals on the questions of revitalizing agriculture through science and technology, and on increasing the power for sustained agricultural development. The 14th Session of the Standing Committee heard and examined a report by the provincial government on revitalizing agriculture through science and technology, and a report by the committee on education, science, and culture under the provincial people's congress standing committee report on handling this proposal. Based on the opinions presented by the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government adopted corresponding measures to stop the withering of scientific research in agriculture, perfect the system of scientific research in agriculture, increase investment in agricultural science and technology, and transform the results of scientific research in agriculture into increased production. Regarding the question of population, which is holding up Jiangsu's economic development, the standing committee has conducted long investigations and widely solicited opinions, and has formulated the "Jiangsu Provincial Regulations on Planned Parenthood." This will actively help to implement the basic national policy, control our province's population growth, improve the population's quality, and promote economic and social development.

While tightening supervision over economic work, the standing committee has formulated some decrees on economic and social development. In the past year, it formulated the "Measures for Implementing the 'Law on Urban Planning,'" the "Regulations on Management of Coastal Strips," and the "Regulations on Management of Technical Market;" revised the "Regulations on Relocation of Houses;" and approved the "Regulations on Urban Planning in Nanjing City" and the "Regulations on Management of Trade Fairs in Urban and Rural Areas in Wuxi City," thereby gradually subjecting economic work to the guidance of laws.

3. Maintain Close Ties with People's Deputies and the Masses; Exercise Functions and Powers More Effectively on Behalf of the People

In accordance with the guidelines of the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Strengthening the Party's Ties With the People," the provincial people's congress standing committee held the chairman's meeting and, in line with the nature of work and characteristics of the provincial people's congress, worked out specific measures to strengthen investigation and study, increase channels of communication with deputies, handle deputies' motions and proposals, eliminate corruption, and improve the work style of government organizations. The chairman, vice chairmen, and full-time members of the provincial people's congress standing committee went down to the grass-roots level for inspection and investigation. They visited deputies one by one, held small discussion meetings, and heard ideas and suggestions on work and other aspects of the people's congress from more than 200 deputies in the provincial and national people's congresses.

Handling of deputies' proposals has also improved. Proposals, criticisms, and suggestions made by deputies at the provincial people's congress were classified and handed over to the relevant units for handling, with standards for handling these proposals made crystal clear, thus raising the efficiency and quality of units handling the proposals. Over the past year, 594 proposals, criticisms, and suggestions made by provincial people's congress deputies were all handled according to the standing committee's schedule and under its supervision. Important proposals made by some deputies were accepted by departments concerned. In July 1990, we held a discussion with the provincial people's government and some provincial people's congress deputies residing in Nanjing. We also invited responsible comrades from departments and bureaus concerned to the meeting to hear deputies' ideas and answer their questions directly. We also went to some cities and counties to call on provincial people's congress deputies in order to hear their ideas and requests on the handling of proposals. When units handling proposals strengthen ties and have frank exchanges of views with deputies, they deepen mutual understanding.

Many deputies' groups adopted a variety of ways to launch activities and achieved good results. To communicate and strengthen ties with deputies and exchange the experiences of deputies' groups, the provincial people's congress standing committee edited a new bulletin, "Deputies' Liaison," in order to circulate among deputies a notice on the standing committee's work plan and on important activities. This was intended to increase the deputies knowledge of the situation and of us.

Doing a good job in dealing with the masses' letters and visits is one important way the provincial people's congress can maintain ties with the masses. Over the past year, the provincial people's congress standing committee accepted a total of 4,865 letters from the people and received 1,228 visitors. These letters and visits were appropriately handled according to their different circumstances, thus maintaining the provincial people's congress standing committee's close ties with the people.

4. Continuously Develop Local People's Congresses; Meet the Demands of New Situations and Tasks

The people's congress system in China has a 40-year history at the county level and above; standing committees were established 11 years ago. In the course of practice, relatively rich experiences were accumulated and many new situations and problems emerged. Comrade Jiang Zemin has urged the proper summation of experiences of the people's congress system to further improve and perfect the system under the new situation. The standing committee of the provincial people's congress has attached importance to the summation of experiences and made efforts to further promote local people's congresses.

On ideological and theoretical aspects, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, in linking

the current international and domestic situation with local people's congresses, acting in conjunction with with standing committees of the local people's congresses at various levels, and following the party's leadership, has conducted relatively deep investigation and study of the question of how to perfect the people's congress system and enhance the role of local people's congresses. After informal preliminary discussions and preparations, a work theory discussion for people's congresses throughout the province was held last September. Many comrades made valuable suggestions from different perspectives on the development of the people's congress system with Chinese characteristics. This theoretical discussion meeting made useful contributions to understanding the people's congress system, strengthening the theoretical construction of the local people's congresses, and promoting the work of local people's congresses.

On the organization front, judging from practices in the past few years, executive offices of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress have not measured up to tasks entrusted to them, resulting in unsatisfactory performance in practice. In response to requirements, appropriate readjustments were made in executive offices with the formation of a new committee known as the nationality, region, and overseas chinese affairs committee under the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. The legislative committee was strengthened so that it might carry out its duties in local legislation, research, and judicial supervision more effectively. In the meantime, the urban and rural development committee was reorganized and renamed the agricultural and economic committee, while the internal affairs committee was renamed the personnel and deputies selection committee. Members of various committees were reassigned and vacancies filled with a view to improving the age distribution of personnel serving in executive offices and enhancing general educational levels, facilitating changes in office terms, and improving work continuity.

With regard to rules and regulations, we have drawn up the "Procedural Rules Governing Meetings of the Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee" and the "Regulations of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Governing the Approval of Local Regulations and Laws;" examined the "Procedural Regulations of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress" (Draft); and defined the responsibilities of various committees, thus standardizing and institutionalizing the operations of organs under the provincial people's congress standing committee.

On grass-roots democratic construction, we have persistently guided and supervised county and township reelections, and so reelections proceeded smoothly as anticipated. As many as 93.8 percent of Jiangsu's voters took part in the reelections. They elected nearly 150,000 county and township deputies. The quality of these deputies is also higher than before. Most of the deputies

and the masses are relatively satisfied with the new members of the county and township leading authorities.

Township and town people's congresses are basic power organs of the state, and strong township and town people's congresses are essential for upholding and improving the people's congress system. Because of the reelections, township and town people's congresses have been reinforced, and virtually all of them have elected their executive presidium chairmen to take charge of organizing deputies to perform various responsibilities and oversee how deputies' proposals have been handled. This has changed the previous situation where nothing could be done and nobody was in charge when township and town people's congresses adjourned. In November 1990, the provincial people's congress standing committee called a forum to examine the performance of township and town people's congresses. The examination and approval of the "Jiangsu Provisional Regulations Governing the Work of Presidiums of Township and Town People's Congresses" by our 19th session have gradually institutionalized the operations of township and town people's congresses.

On promoting international friendship and contacts, the provincial people's congress standing committee has strengthened ties with foreign assemblies. Over the past year or so, we have received national or local parliamentary delegations from 10 countries, including Japan, Germany, Jamaica, Mali, and the Central African Republic; their visits have promoted mutual understanding and friendly relations.

We attach great importance to personnel appointments and dismissals, giving full scope to democracy and following regulations strictly. Over the past year or so, we have appointed and dismissed 104 functionaries of state organs, including 23 provincial officials, 48 officials of the provincial court and procuratorate, and 33 officials and personnel of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Moreover, we have trained 138 cadres of local people's congresses at the three training classes we sponsored.

What the provincial people's congress has done in the past year also reveals certain problems and deficiencies. The major problems are: we lack overall consideration and planning in drawing up or improving the regulations essential for economic and social lives; our measures are not effective enough for supervising the implementation of laws and regulations; certain priorities included in our committee's agenda were not really relevant, and standing committee members' inspections and investigations were superficial; and certain rules governing the establishment of ties between deputies and some sectors have not been followed. These problems have to be earnestly studied and resolved.

II.

While examining work done in the past year, we are deeply convinced that, in order to uphold and improve the people's congress system and give full scope to the

roles played by local people's congresses, we must continue to exert unremitting efforts to improve work in various sectors. Currently we must especially uphold basic Marxist principles and follow the correct political course whole handling certain fundamental issues.

We must firmly uphold party concepts and voluntarily accept the party's leadership over local people's congresses. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out that the party exercises its ruling power through exercising its leadership over power organs, and if the party were to renounce its leadership, there would be no ruling power of which to speak. Thus, standing committees of local people's congresses must voluntarily accept the party's leadership politically, ideologically, and organizationally; all ideas or acts which weaken or attenuate party leadership are wrong. Whatever we do—such as drawing up local regulations and rules, supervising, making major decisions, or appointing and dismissing personnel; or in improving our own operations—we, the provincial people's congress standing committee, must do so under the provincial party committee's leadership and with its support. One extremely important requirement in upholding the party's leadership over state power organs is that we must be good at turning the party's propositions for state affairs into national will through legal procedures, realizing the party's correct propositions through state organs. Local laws, regulations, resolutions, and decisions drawn up by the provincial people's congress standing committee in connection with ensuring political, economic, and social stability over the last year or so were all based on the principle of adhering to the party's basic line, realizing the party's propositions, and reflecting the people's wishes. Facts have proven that local people's congresses' work can proceed and the people's congress system can improve only when it upholds the party's correct leadership and the four cardinal principles.

We must clearly distinguish between socialist democracy and capitalist democracy and firmly resist the influences of Western parliamentary democracy. China's constitution clearly provides that all the powers of the state belong to the people. In China, the people are the masters of their country. This is the basic difference between socialist democracy and capitalist democracy. With respect to the democracy issue, there have always been struggles between two types of concepts and two types of state patterns. As local state power organs, we have on our shoulders great responsibilities for safeguarding socialist democracy. Today, one major strategy adopted by hostile forces in the West to induce "peaceful evolution" in China can be observed from their attempt to shake and disintegrate China's people's congress system by means of pushing their bourgeois parliamentary democracy. This being the case, we local people's congress standing committees must be politically sober. We must firmly resist the influences of bourgeois parliamentary systems—such as the system of "separating the three powers," the "multiparty system," and "political pluralism"—and work hard to build a people's congress

system with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Last year, the provincial people's congress standing committee and its organs attached great importance to studying scientific socialism and theories of the people's congress system. On certain basic issues, we have further distinguished rights and wrongs and eliminated the pernicious influence of bourgeois liberalization. By improving electoral rules, we have also strengthened socialist democracy, established and improved various systems governing local people's congresses, and organized the people to exercise the power of managing state affairs more effectively. This has helped the people understand their role as masters of the country as well as the superiority of the people's congress system.

Deputies to people's congresses must firmly adhere to the basic line of people's congresses and establish close ties with the people. All powers that local people's congresses exercise come from the people and represent the will of the people, and doing everything for the people is also the basic starting point of their work. Thus, we can win the people's trust and support only when we rely closely on the people, establish close ties with them, and represent their interests loyally. Here in Jiangsu, deputies to all people's congresses are people from all trades and professions. They live among the masses. It is to their great advantage that they establish close ties with the masses. Last year, members of the provincial people's congress standing committee, in one way or another, improved and strengthened their ties with people's congress deputies and the people. Before making major decisions relevant to local regulations, they went far and wide and solicited views and pooled wisdom, thus making all decisions on the basis of democratic and scientific judgments. While handling those issues with a concern for the people's interests, they made it a constant practice to hear the voices and requests of deputies and the masses, earnestly perform their responsibilities, help the people solve their problems, and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. There is ample proof that, in order to do a better job, local people's congresses must establish close ties with their deputies and the people, firmly adhere to their basic line, and make constant efforts to improve themselves so that they, as organs of the state's power, can genuinely serve as major democratic channels through which they can establish ties with the masses, reflect their views, and correct contradictions.

III.

Deputies: This is the first year of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, a year in which to proceed with economic readjustments and reforms. The missions confronting us have become even more formidable. In this year, we, the provincial people's congress standing committee, must follow the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, focus on economic construction, continue to strengthen the socialist democratic legal system, and ensure the fulfillment of all important assignments set by the party Central Committee.

1. We must continue to intensify legislation and supervision in order to effect sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development in Jiangsu.

In accordance with the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program, and focusing on economic readjustments and reforms, we should continue to provide effective supervision over such issues as maintaining steady agricultural growth, restructuring the economy, reviving large and medium-size enterprises, improving economic efficiency, and developing an export-oriented economy. This year is dedicated to improving quality, increasing variety, and improving economic efficiency; we must provide stronger supervision over work in these areas so that these major projects will succeed. Meanwhile, we must, on the basis of investigation and study, draw up a plan on which laws will be enacted this year and the next, so that legislation may proceed in a planned manner. To provide economic development with legal protection, this year we should focus our attention on drawing up regulations essential for rejuvenating Jiangsu through science and technology, controlling product quality, opening to the outside world, and controlling municipal construction.

2. We should continue to ensure social stability and expedite socialist spiritual construction.

The provincial people's congress standing committee should continue to implement the party's principle of ensuring stability and make every effort to intensify its supervision over cracking down on crimes, pornography, and the six vices. As for major crimes which seriously endanger public safety—such as murder, arson, robbery, and larceny; lawless elements who publish and disseminate pornographic books, magazines, and videotapes; and lawless acts of abducting and selling women and children, prostitution, visiting prostitutes, group gambling, and the use and sale of narcotics—we must urge government and judicial organs to crack down on them, basing action on facts and laws. Through investigation and study, we should formulate practical and efficient measures for controlling public offenses so that Jiangsu's public order and atmosphere will continue to improve.

We must intensify our supervision over and inspection of cultural and educational affairs. We must urge and support the government to make great efforts to enrich and enliven the people's cultural life, promote socialist culture, and expedite socialist spiritual construction while cracking down on pornography and the six vices.

3. We must intensify leadership and supervision over publicity for, and education on, laws and create a good legal environment.

To consolidate and develop the successes achieved in disseminating legal knowledge over the past five years, and to keep pace with the needs of socialist economic and legal construction, the party Central Committee has decided that, beginning in 1991, a second five-year plan will be carried out to educate all citizens on the legal system. This is a major social education project. We, the

provincial people's congress standing committee, must work in coordination with all relevant authorities to intensify their leadership and supervision over publicity for, and education on, the legal system throughout the province. First, we must examine and approve specific plans for publicizing legal knowledge throughout Jiangsu, make relevant decisions, and supervise the implementation of these plans. Second, we must urge the government and other relevant authorities to organize people in various departments to study specialized laws in a planned and systematic manner. Leading cadres at and above county and regimental levels should study socialist legal system theory and constitutional science theory so as to become more aware of the need to handle state and other affairs according to law and become more aware and capable of making decisions and exercising supervision according to law. Cadres of all trades and professions must be familiar with laws relevant to them, responsibilities of their units, and their own jobs, and do their work according to law. The masses must understand the basics of laws relevant to their work, production, and livelihoods so that they will be able to exercise their citizen rights and fulfill their citizen obligations according to law. Colleges, middle schools, and primary schools must continue to improve their law courses, make great efforts to systemize the law curricula, and heighten the students' law consciousness. Members of standing committees of all local people's congresses and their organs must set an example by making conscientious efforts to study and understand the constitution, local organic law, election law, and other laws and regulations closely related to their work, as well as basic theories of the socialist democratic legal system. When this second five-year plan for publicizing the legal system ends, all cadres and people in our society should have heightened awareness of socialist law and democracy, be able to manage business in various fields according to law, create a good legal environment for economic readjustment and reforms, and ensure steady political, economic, and social development in our country.

4. We must thoroughly inspect law enforcement to ensure enforcement of laws and regulations.

In view of the conspicuous fact that many laws are not followed, we must attach full importance to inspecting law enforcement and consider this assignment a routine but important one so that the solemnity of the constitution and other laws can be safeguarded. Jiangsu's actual situation shows that, in 1991, we must pay special attention to inspecting the enforcement of such laws and regulations as the "Land Management Law," the "Compulsory Education Law," the "Law Governing Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures," the "Law Governing the Protection of Military Facilities," and the "Regulations Governing Planned Parenthood in Jiangsu." At the same time, we must wage resolute struggles against lawless acts of undermining economic order, infringing on national interests, and violating the masses' legitimate rights and interests. Since the enforcement of local laws and regulations is beset with many problems we must, in addition

to improving local legislation and improving those laws and regulations, sternly correct all overt violations of local laws. From now on, whenever a set of regulations have been approved, we must set aside a specific period of time to publicize and implement them until all cadres and people understand and are familiar with their basics and can do their work according to those regulations.

5. We must continue to implement the decision of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and forge closer ties with deputies and the masses.

The party Central Committee's decision on strengthening party-people ties is an important Marxist document that we must follow for a long time. We members of the provincial people's congress party-committee must consider it a regular responsibility to establish ties with the masses by establishing ties with people's congress deputies and serving them. We should organize deputies to conduct special inspections, paying special attention to the priorities of each level and issues of concern to the masses. We should also hear their views and suggestions by holding forums at regular intervals and inviting them to attend our meetings as observers. We must promptly study and earnestly approach their constructive views toward major political, economic, and cultural issues so that state organs can make their operations more effective.

When state organs and their functionaries perform their administrative responsibilities honestly according to law, they have a great impact on forging closer ties between the government and the people and on improving the conduct of our society as a whole. This being the case, members of the provincial people's congress standing committee must intensify their supervision of enforcement of the "Law of Administrative Litigation" and make sure that state organs and their personnel correct unethical administrative conduct. We should continue to consider the supervision of administrative ethics an important responsibility, and, while inspecting the enforcement of regulations governing administrative ethics, earnestly handle certain issues which have significant impact, so as to ensure that state organs will perform their administrative duties ethically.

6. We must do a good job in building ourselves and make constant efforts to improve our performance.

The new situation and assignments have set higher requirements for the provincial people's congress standing committee and its organs. We must earnestly study Marxist theories on the state, theories on scientific socialism, the party line, and the party's general and specific policies so as to heighten our ideological and political awareness and reaffirm our conviction on building a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics. We must work hard to improve our work style and regularly go deep into the realities of life to investigate and study the actual state of affairs. In accordance with the standing committee's annual plan, we should specify several special projects and organize personnel to investigate and study them thoroughly and

make an effort to improve our decision-making and supervisory capabilities. In accordance with the natures, attributes, and needs of people's congresses, we should continue to improve and perfect their operating organs and make constant efforts to improve the proficiency of their personnel so that they can keep pace with the needs of the new period.

Deputies: The formulation and implementation of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan show that China's socialist modernization drive is about to enter a new stage of development. Let us, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, rely on all deputies more closely and rally people throughout Jiangsu to work hard with concerted efforts and with even higher morale to achieve the grand objectives set by the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, and to improve the people's congress system even further.

North Region

Beijing's Economic Situation Called 'Very Good'

OW1604070891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0626 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—Beijing's economic situation in terms of production and circulation was "very good" and witnessed "steady development" during the first quarter of this year, according to a spokesman for the Beijing Statistics Bureau.

Zhang Jiukun described the past three months' production as sound, noting that every production target was fulfilled and the actual figures surpassed those for the same period last year.

He said that in the first three months of this year, the total industrial production value of Beijing reached 17.11 billion yuan (about 3.42 billion U.S. dollars), registering an 11.6 percent increase over the same period last year.

The retail sales volume of Beijing markets was 8.13 billion yuan, 19.6 percent higher than last year.

The city's export volume was 8.2 percent higher over that of 1990.

Zhang was very glad to inform the press about the recovery experienced by Beijing's big and medium-sized state-owned enterprises. The total production value of these enterprises amounted to 12.11 billion yuan, a 9.4 percent increase over that of the same period last year.

He also pointed out that there is still more to be done to help the city's enterprises improve their economic performance.

Mayor Explains Development to Beijing Congress

OW1704222091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1526 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—Beijing will open wider to the outside world and expand economic and technological cooperation with other countries and regions in the forthcoming decade, Mayor Chen Xitong announced here today.

The city will absorb foreign investments in various forms, make rational readjustment of industrial structure, import advanced foreign technology, raw materials and key machinery spare parts and increase export, Chen said in a draft report on the city's economic and social development respectively for the next five and ten years which was delivered at the Fourth Session of the Beijing Municipal Congress opened today.

According to the report, Beijing will utilize 2.5 billion U.S. dollars of foreign investment in building enterprises catering to production of advanced technology and export-oriented products.

Over the past ten years, Chen said, Beijing introduced 2.17 billion U.S. dollars of foreign investment, built 834 foreign-funded enterprises, imported 1,600 pieces of advanced technology and equipment and signed many contracts with its foreign counterparts relating to overseas construction projects and export of technology and labor.

Chen reiterated, in his report, the city will deepen reforms of the existing political and economic systems in the coming ten years.

Efforts will be made to revitalize big and medium-sized enterprises and initiate an operation mechanism which combines the planned economy with market regulation.

Revitalization of large and medium-sized enterprises is an important part of the economic reform, Chen stressed, urging local enterprises to create a favorable outer climate and strengthen inner management, improve the managerial contract responsibility system, be responsible for their profits and losses and introduce a self-development mechanism.

The city will also develop and improve market of capital goods, financial market, technology, information, real estate and labor markets and speed up housing reform, the mayor said.

Congress Studies Economic Plans

OW1704221991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1515 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)—A draft of Beijing's Ten-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development was submitted to the Beijing Municipal People's Congress today for examination and approval.

The draft outline, which was presented to the opening meeting of the Fourth Session of the Ninth Municipal People's Congress, stipulated that the gross domestic product will be increased from the 1990 figure of 49.6 billion yuan to 67 billion yuan in 1995, and 89 billion yuan in the year 2000. The increases will represent an average annual growth rate of 5.5 percent.

In line with the draft proposal the city's permanent population, including the population in suburban areas, will be limited to 11.8 million, while the population in the city proper will be limited to 7.35 million.

According to proposed regulations, cooking gas will be available to over 95 percent of the capital's residents by the year 2000, compared to only 84 percent at present.

The draft also stipulates that by the year 2000 the city's telephone switchboard capacity will be increased to 1.8 million lines, that is, each hundred people will average 35 telephones in the urban area.

During the next 10 years, new housing space of over 50 million square meters will be constructed in the urban, and the per capita living space of urban residents will be increased from 7.7 square meters at present to 9.5 square meters. [sentence as received]

The draft proposes that the product mix be readjusted and projects large increases in the tertiary trade during the next 10 years. The output value of the tertiary trade is expected to increase from the current 37.5 per cent to 45 percent of the city's gross domestic product.

In addition, the draft stipulates that by the year 2000 the city's total industrial output value is expected to increase dramatically 56.2 billion yuan in 1990 to 142.5 billion yuan. [sentence as received]

Beijing Muslims Celebrate End of Ramadan

OW1604204391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1432 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—Delegates from various Islamic ethnic minorities living in Beijing celebrated the traditional Islamic "Id Festival" at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities here today.

The Id Festival, which is also known as the "Bairam Festival", marks the end of the annual Islamic fasting period.

Delegates from ten Islamic ethnic minorities, including the Hui, Uyghur, Kazak, Kirgiz, Tajik and Uzbek, joined in the celebration. They enjoyed songs and dances performed by a number of local art groups.

The celebration was sponsored by the Beijing Workers' Union, the Beijing Youth Federation and other units.

Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Yannian, vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, also attended the celebration.

Beijing Encyclopedia Rolls Off Presses

OW1304162191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1534 GMT 13 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Encyclopedia, the first encyclopedia for a Chinese city, has recently come off the press.

The 1.7 million-word book is divided into two parts—a general introduction and classified entries. It contains 5,016 entries, 150 of which cover Beijing's history and culture, and more than 800 pictures.

The encyclopedia is published by the Olympic Publishing House.

Xing Chongzhi Speaks at Conference on Youth

SK1704044491 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] At the provincial work conference on taking an active interest in the younger generation, which ended on the morning of 16 April, 25 advanced collectives and 35 advanced individuals were commended. Provincial Leaders Xing Chongzhi, Yang Zejiang, Gu Erxiong, Wang Yu, and Zhang Ruolin attended the conference.

The provincial association for taking an active interest in the younger generation was inaugurated in 1989. With the approval of the provincial party committee, this association has recently been renamed as the provincial work committee for taking an active interest in the younger generation. This is an organization with the participation of the masses, jointly organized by pertinent departments, mass groups, and pertinent specialists and scholars, with some prominent veteran comrades enjoying high prestige and commanding universal respect. Over the past two years, such associations at all levels have focused efforts on launching varied forms of vivid activities for taking an active interest in the younger generation and for training and educating the younger generation, thus playing an active role in promoting the healthy growth of the younger generation, and garnering extensive praise from the vast numbers of young people, their parents, and the various circles in society.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Yang Zejiang, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, made speeches on how to further promote the province's work of taking an active interest in the younger generation. They said: Organized by the older generation, all levels of such organizations in the province are responsible for taking an active interest in the healthy growth of our descendants, as well as a new form of organization for conducting education on revolutionary tradition, political ideology, and cultural knowledge among the younger generation. We hope that even more veteran comrades in the province will take an active interest in the healthy growth of the younger generation.

Hebei Economic Restructuring Work Conference

SK1804103991 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] The three-day provincial economic restructuring work conference ended on 17 April.

The conference participants urged people from higher levels downward and all departments across the province to further emancipate their minds, seek unity of thinking, have firm faith, transform concepts, blaze new trails, expand the scale of reforms, accelerate the pace of reforms, and strive to ensure a smooth progress of the economic structural reform.

Cheng Weigao, acting governor of the provincial government, made a speech at the conference.

After comprehensively analyzing the province's current economic and reform situation and the current economic difficulties, Cheng Weigao pointed out: To win the first battle in the Eight Five-Year Plan and to realize the second-step strategic objective for national economic development, we should rely on reforms and opening the province to the outside world, and [words indistinct].

He maintained: At present, our province's reform and opening-up work has been neither overdone nor done enough. On the basis of successfully summing up experiences and correcting mistakes, we should continue to explore new ways of thinking about reforms, expand the scale of reforms, widen the sphere of reforms, and further deepen reforms.

Cheng Weigao stressed in his speech that further emancipating our minds is of particular importance for achieving reforms.

He pointed out: At present, we should accurately understand and handle the relations in 10 spheres. They are: the relation between the planned economy and market regulation; the relation between delegating power and conceding benefits to enterprises and changing mechanisms; the relation between improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order and deepening reforms; the relation between guarding against the guiding ideology of being anxious for quick success and practically strengthening the sense of urgency and the sense of responsibility; the relation between affirming achievements and opposing arrogance and shattering complacency; the relation between persistently taking the public ownership as the main body of the economy and positively developing various sectors of the economy; the relation between taking economic construction as a key link and strengthening spiritual civilization; the relationship between strengthening enterprise party organizations' leadership over ideological and political work and carrying out the plant director responsibility system, and the relation between the interests of the party and those of the whole.

In regard to the issue of focusing on enlivening large and medium-sized enterprises and deepening various auxiliary

reform. Cheng Weigao said: The key to enlivening large and medium-sized enterprises hinges on stabilizing, implementing, coordinating, and perfecting the reform measures that have been developed. We should unswervingly and continuously implement the policies on enlivening enterprises and delegating powers to enterprises that have been developed by the party Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial party committee, and the provincial government, and that have not been declared invalid. We should truly delegate to enterprises the decisionmaking powers entrusted to them by the law of enterprises, and ensure that there are laws to abide by, that laws already enacted are strictly observed, and that those who violate laws are held accountable. To enliven large and medium-sized enterprises, we should focus on solving such problems as [words indistinct] and sorting out debt problems and ending the practices of arbitrarily collecting funds, imposing fines, apportioning expenses, and [words indistinct].

At the conference, provincial leaders Cheng Weigao, Li Bingliang, Song Shuhua, and Du Jingyi presented [words indistinct] of award to the units and individuals advanced in the structural reform work in 1990.

Congress Standing Committee Completes Preparations

SK1304054091 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 91

[Excerpt] On the morning of 12 April, (Wang Xian), secretary general and spokesman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, held a news briefing to announce that the Fourth Session of the Seventh Hebei Provincial People's Congress will be convened on 20 April as scheduled and all preparations have basically been completed.

The central subjects to be discussed at the session are, to examine and approve the province's 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan, the 1991 national economic and social development plan, and the report on (?the 1991 budget); and to hear and examine the work reports of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, and some items on personnel appointments and removals. [passage omitted]

Eighth Plan Investment Slated for Ordus Basin

OW1704143391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1350 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Hohhot, April 17 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government will invest 10 billion yuan in the construction of the Ordus Basin in north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995).

The Jungar Coal Mine in the Ih Ju League, which covers 8,700 square kilometers, involves an investment of 4.15 billion yuan. It is expected to be put into operation in 1993.

The Dongsheng-Shenfu Coal Mine is one of the seven largest coal mines in the world. The government has

already spent 634 million yuan on the construction of infrastructure facilities. The mine will soon enter a large scale development period.

In addition, the State Planning Commission recently approved the design for the Dalad Thermal Power Station which will install four 300,000-kilowatt generating units during the first phase construction project. The power station is expected to be the largest in Asia.

Meanwhile, the regional government also plans to build a four billion yuan hydroelectrical power station in Wanjiazhai. Moreover, a contract setting up a Sino-Hong Kong porcelain factory in the area has been signed. The factory will produce 360,000 pieces of sanitary porcelain each year.

According to the state plan, the coal output of the league, which has a population of one million and consists of one city and seven banners (a banner is equal to a county), will reach 30 million tons in 1995. Its installed electrical capacity will stand at 1.03 million kilowatts.

The league has proven coal deposits totaling 105 billion tons.

From October 1989 to September 1990, party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng and other Chinese leaders, respectively, inspected the league.

The state energy policy has shifted its focus on the western part of the county, promising a bright future for the league.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Meeting on Supporting Poor Areas

SK1704043291 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] The provincial meeting on supporting and developing the poor areas ended today. Participants at the meeting stressed that in carrying out the work of supporting poor areas, we must be enthusiastic, use our brains, exert real effort, and consider improving the production conditions as the main target. By no means should we place the hope of enabling the people to have enough food and clothing on favorable weather.

Last year, our province's poor areas reaped a bumper agricultural harvest. The number of poor households in the rural areas across the province with an average per-capita income of less than 300 yuan declined from 1.062 million households in 1989 to 564,000 households, a decline of 47 percent. The average per-capita income of peasants of the eight counties receiving special support from the province increased 60.1 percent over 1989.

The meeting pointed out: During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the amount of funds which the province issues to support poor areas through various channels will remain unchanged. The provincial authorities will divide that portion of the loan for our province from the 500 million yuan of newly-added state loans and will issue it to the poor areas on a

priority basis. Units which had been designated for the work of supporting poor counties, townships, and villages during the Seventh Five-Year Plan will remain the same during the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the provincial authorities will gradually formulate some preferential policies for the poor areas in line with its financial capacity; and through the strenuous efforts of the governments at all levels, enable the number of poor areas in the province's countryside to drop from 15 percent to about 10 percent by the end of this year.

The meeting called on all prefectural, city, and county party committees to formulate policy measures for supporting the poor areas under their jurisdiction; continue to mobilize organs at all levels and various enterprises and units to contract for supporting the poor areas; attend to the experimental work of helping Mingshui, Qinggang, and Lindian Counties change the poverty outlook; strengthen the service system in the poor areas; actively mobilize large and medium-sized cities to help poor counties; strengthen management over the funds for supporting poor areas; persist in combining the work of supporting poor areas with family planning; and make the poor areas pay simultaneous attention to population growth and economic development.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: The most urgent task at present is to do a good job in helping poor areas carry out Spring farming, strengthen leadership, and exert all-out efforts to make their sowing work meet high standards, and ensure the full growth of seedlings in order to win a complete victory in Spring plowing.

He Zhukang Plants Trees Along Yitong He

SK1704043591 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Excerpts] It was warm and sunny on 16 April in Changchun City. At about 0900 that morning, leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial military district, Changchun City; People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in Changchun, and pertinent departments: He Zhukang, Zhang Fengqi, Liu Yunzhao, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Xiao Chun, Wu Yixia, Feng Ximing, Ren Junjie, Cui Lin, Chen Zhenkang, Wang Yunkun, Zhang Yueqi, Huo Ronghua, (Zhang Youlin), Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan, Feng Xirui, Zhang Hongkui, Qian Bo, (Zhang Yunkun), (Lou Yukang), (Ju Zaixin), and (Wang Manzhou); and more than 10,000 office cadres, the masses, and commanders and fighters of the PLA in Changchun City and in the province, zestfully went to a place near (Yueliangdao) on the west bank of Yitong He in Changchun City to participate in the voluntary tree-planting activity to mark the 10th anniversary of the unfolding of the All-People Voluntary Tree-Planting Campaign.

Having just returned to Changchun after participating in the tree-planting activity at (Baishajian) afforestation zone in Qianguo County, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, again went to the banks of Yitong He early in the morning of 16 April to participate in the voluntary tree-planting activity. On the bank of Yitong He, in spite of fatigue from constant labor, He Zhukang dug holes one moment, planted trees the next, then added water and earth to the roots of the trees. He planted six trees, including pine trees, peach trees, and poplars.

While planting trees, He Zhukang stressed: We must ensure the quality of tree-planting in order to make every planted tree survive. On the scene of tree-planting, He Zhukang was interviewed by our reporter. [passage omitted]

He Zhukang said: This is the first year to implement the second-step strategic objective and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. I hope that all the people will conscientiously implement the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the fourth session of the seventh provincial party committee. The people throughout the province should be greatly mobilized to [words indistinct]. Leaders at all levels should pay great attention to tree-planting. In planting trees, we should have our eyes on the social and ecological effects first and on the economic effects second. We should make this truth universal among all the people so they can consciously feel the urgency of planting trees and making the land green. At the same time, all localities should show effort in carrying out reform, defining objectives, and establishing the responsibility system in tree-planting. Planting trees is the duty of all the people. All enterprises, institutions, and citizens must fulfill their duties in planting trees. Thus, I hope that the people in urban and rural areas will all participate in the voluntary tree-planting competition in order to make contributions to planting trees and to fulfilling the task of making Jilin green in 10 years. [passage omitted]

Addresses Economic Conference

SK1804082691 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] At the provincial economic restructuring work conference which ended on 17 April, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, stressed that further efforts should be made to clearly understand the situation, unify thinking, enhance the sense of mission in reform and the confidence in making the work a success, expand the significance of reforms, and promote the deepening of reforms.

In his speech, He Zhukang said: Through 12 years of reform, our province's economic foundation and superstructure have witnessed great changes. We have rationally reformed the organizational form and operational pattern of the public ownership economic units, changed the economic management method and operational mechanism, and achieved new developments in distribution. Under the premise of making public ownership

predominant, we have actively developed collective economic units in the urban areas and township enterprises; appropriately developed the individual and private economic units; encouraged the development of joint, collective, and foreign-funded enterprises; and on the basis of independent administration and self-reliance, actively promoted opening up. These changes in systems have instilled vigor and vitality in the developing economy of our province. We can say that the 12 years of reform and opening up constitute the province's best period of economic development.

In his speech, He Zhukang pointed out: To clearly understand the situation, we must also sober-mindedly analyze the existing difficulties and problems in reforms; grasp the essence of the law of replacing old systems with new ones; fully understand the major problems in domestic and international economic development; boost the people's enthusiasm for reform and sense of urgency in the course of making comparisons; and proceeding from five aspects of the basic economic relations, including the relations between the state and enterprises, between macroeconomic regulation and control and microeconomic invigoration, between reforms and development, between the urban areas and rural areas, and between the planned economy and market regulation, solve the major structural reform problems that affect the whole situation. Probing into the specific practice of combining the planned economy with market regulation is the crucial issue in economic structural reform. If we display the two factors of the planned economy and market regulation, the tremendous superiority of the socialist commodity economy will surely be seen.

He Zhukang stressed: In reforms, we should further emancipate thinking, renew our concepts, foster the pioneering spirit of daring to come forward with new ideas, and overcome some old concepts of fearing to take risks, failing to correctly understand the essential guidance during reform and opening up, administering according to whims, giving no attention to mass media, and shaking confidence in reform because of some theoretical disputes. It is necessary to further emancipate our minds and develop our work, adopt more flexible methods and work in a more realistic manner. In this way, our province's outlook will be greatly improved.

At the end of this speech, He Zhukang called on party and government departments at all levels to strengthen leadership over reform work, make careful planning, organize the work meticulously, conscientiously grasp ideological and political work and theoretical study, do a good job in propaganda work, give planned guidance and correct leadership, strengthen organization and coordination of the economic structural reform and the building of cadre contingents, and push reforms to a new stage.

Jilin Meeting on Consolidation of Party Organs

*SK1804031491 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 Apr 91*

[Text] The provincial party committee held a Standing Committee meeting on the morning of 17 April to hear a report on consolidation given by the provincial leading group in charge of consolidation of provincial-level organs.

The report stressed that it is necessary to further grasp the consolidation of provincial-level organs, combine consolidation with deepening of reform and building of clean politics, provide better staff and simpler administration, overcome excessiveness in three aspects, improve the work style of organs, raise work efficiency, better serve the grass roots, and guarantee the accomplishment of all tasks under the new situation. Judging from the previous stage of consolidation of party organs, after the mobilization rally of provincial-level organs, leaders of most units paid greater attention to this work, exerted greater efforts to mobilize the masses, and took action more rapidly. A good start and initial success in this work were achieved. The characteristics and experiences from this were: Leaders paid attention to this work and grasped it personally, implemented it at all levels, did a good job in ideological education, unceasingly enhanced understanding, mobilized the efforts at each level, pinpointed key points, combined internal and external efforts, deepened the campaign of improvement and rectification, refrained from taking a wait-and-see attitude or relying on support from higher-ups, rectified in the course of consolidation, paid attention to actual results, attended to building of contingents, stressed both radical and stopgap measures, raised the quality of cadres, grasped consolidation to promote other fields of work, and raised work efficiency.

The meeting stressed: To enhance understanding, strengthen leadership, and further grasp the consolidation of the provincial-level organs, all departments under the provincial-level organs should conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, and the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress, consider the fulfillment of the tasks set in the 10-Year Program and the outlines of the Eighth Five-Year Plan as a guideline for consolidation of organs, and unify thinking and action. Whether leading cadres can successfully carry out consolidation of organs is a test of their ideological awareness and mental state. We should set strict demands, strengthen management, dare to tackle difficult problems, and solve contradictions. In the next step of consolidation work of organs, we should deepen the investigation work, present the facts, grasp the key points, solve prominent problems, and guard against going through the motions. We should rectify the course of consolidation, exert efforts to solve problems such as overstaffing, excessive documents and meetings and violation of financial and economic discipline and systems, combine consolidation of organs with deepening of reform and building of clean politics, provide better staff

and simpler administration, improve the work style of organs, raise work efficiency and leadership level, correctly handle the relationship between consolidation of organs and regular work, use consolidation to stimulate all fields of work, strengthen leadership, unceasingly sum up experiences, do a good job in supervision and investigation, give different guidance to different cases, commend the advanced, help the backward, be sure to make the work a success and meet requirements, enable the provincial-level organs to have a new outlook and all fields of work to achieve new success, and play a better role in leading the people to struggle for realizing the grand objectives of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Liaoning Meeting on NPC, CPPCC Guidelines

SK1804053191 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] The departments directly under the province held a meeting of cadres at Liaoning People's Theater on the afternoon of 17 April. Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Wang Guangzhong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], attended.

Zuo Kun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke on the basic situation and important significance in the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress [NPC]. He said: The fourth session of the seventh NPC was a regular session but different, because it was an important session which shouldered great historical missions, and which served as a link between past and future. Its subject was important, and its significance far-reaching. The outlines of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, and Premier Li Peng's report which were endorsed at the session were the guiding principles for our endeavor to attain the second-step strategic objectives. The session has great significance in mobilizing the people of various nationalities throughout the country to uplift their spirit, enhance their confidence, work in unison and in a down-to-earth manner, overcome the difficulties on the path of advancement, and carry out the tasks of China's national economic and social development for the next 10 years and the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, relayed the guidelines of the fourth session of the seventh National CPPCC Committee. He introduced the situation of the session, saying: The CPPCC session was held with the direct leadership of the CPC Central Committee. Members attending the session felt honored and considered their responsibility heavy because they were able to participate in the discussions on the construction blueprint for this most crucial socialist construction period. The provincial CPPCC committee must implement the guideline of the two national sessions, and actively contribute its efforts to promoting the

implementation of the 10-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan of the country and our province.

Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, shared several opinions on successful implementation of the guidelines of the two sessions. He said: First, we should successfully implement the guidelines in terms of ideology. Leading comrades at all levels, and the vast number of cadres of departments should conscientiously study the documents of the two sessions, profoundly understand their essence and important strategic importance, unify their thinking in line with the guidelines of the seventh plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the two sessions, and ensure the smooth progress of the 10-year program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. To unify their thinking, they should conscientiously focus the work of the various fields in the province on economic construction. Economic work is the foundation of all other work. Only when the economy is promoted can the socialist system better develop its superiority, and the cadres and the masses further enhance their confidence in the success of socialism. Second, we should strive to achieve success in the major aspects of work for this year, and eliminate the economic difficulties of the province. In line with the requirement for achieving success in five major aspects of work as put forward at the third session of the seventh provincial party committee, we hope that leading persons of the units directly under the province will conscientiously map out work plans based on the actual work of their own departments and fronts, and measure for implementation so that the various aspects of work can be successfully carried out. Third, we should conscientiously change our work styles, and improve our work methods. We should make earnest efforts to eliminate piles of documents and countless meetings. Leading persons should take the lead in going deep into the reality of life, paying attention to typical cases, and working in a down-to-earth manner. They should help the grass-roots levels eliminate their misgivings and difficulties, and carry out more practical work to benefit them. They should apply the responsibility system to all fields of work so that actual results can be achieved.

Northwest Region

Huang Huang Addresses Meeting on Social Order

HK1704014791 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Regional Party Committee Secretary Huang Huang Addresses Regional Conference on Comprehensive Management of Social Order"]

[Text] A four-day regional conference on comprehensive management of social order concluded in Yinchuan on 19 March.

This conference was attended by leaders of the autonomous region party, government, and army; including Comrades Huang Huang, Ma Sizhong, Hu Shijie, Liu

Guofan, Liang Guoying, Bai Zhenhua, Yao Minxue, Jiang Guangdong, Ma Qixin, Feng Mao, and Cheng Faguang; responsible persons of the departments concerned of the autonomous region; and responsible comrades of the party committees and governments of two prefectures and two cities who are in charge of political and legal work.

The conference conveyed the spirit of the national conference on comprehensive management of social order and made arrangements for comprehensive management, political, and legal work of the whole region.

Autonomous regional CPC Committee Secretary Huang Huang and Standing Committee member Bai Zhenhua spoke at the conference.

The comrades present at the conference carried on heated discussion of the situation in comprehensively tidying up the social order of our region and of future work. They unanimously held that our region had done a lot of effective work in "hitting severely" and making concerted efforts to comprehensively tidy up social order in the course of upholding social order and stability, created experiences, achieved marked results, and played an important part in upholding the social order and stability of our region. However, some questions still exist in such aspects as understanding and carrying on comprehensive management by all prefectures and need further solution in the future work.

This year is an "implementation and efficiency year" of comprehensive management of social order. The conference stressed that it is necessary to further strengthen comprehensive management of social order within the whole region. Party committees and governments at all levels and all departments must further enhance their understanding of the importance of comprehensive management of social order in the new situation; use political, economic, administrative, legal, cultural, education, and other means; and vigorously implement education, management, precautionary, and other measures so as to enable the social order of our region to gradually take a favorable turn on the foundation of basic stability and to make our region become one of the provinces (regions) whose social order is comparatively good in the whole country. It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between hitting and prevention, and to persistently "grasp with two hands" comprehensive management and all other measures. It is essential to adhere to the principle of "severely hitting" without wavering. The work of "severely hitting" can by no means be relaxed in the slightest.

The conference pointed out that the central tasks of "severely hitting" in our region this year are to crack big cases, to ferret out gangs, to arrest the criminals fleeing hither and thither, and to hunt down criminals at large. Emphasis must be placed on hitting the criminals who have committed the crimes of murder, robbery, rape, serious theft, bombing, and arson that seriously jeopardize social order, and especially on hitting criminal gangs that cause

serious harm and preventing them from developing into unlawful societies and professional gangs. On the foundation of investigation and study, all places and departments must get a clear picture of places, departments, and units that committed the most serious crimes and had most questions of social order. They must grasp the questions of crimes and social order about which the masses complain most strongly. They must adopt the most effective measures to deal particular blows, carry on special struggles, and check criminal arrogance to create conditions for laying stress on management and to consolidate and develop the fruits of "severely hitting." In the course of grasping comprehensive management, the principal leaders of the party and government departments at all levels must vigorously implement the principle of "whoever takes charge must be responsible," take up matters personally, and start work personally. They must integrate general directives with specific guidance very well and lay stress on strengthening specific guidance. All departments must carry on their work to guarantee the implementation of all measures for comprehensive management at the grass roots. At the same time, all levels must assign areas and people to be responsible for social order and must sign letters of responsibility for social order, implement the system of responsibility for management by objective, and establish a strict system of quantitative examination as well as systems of assessment, comparison, reward, and punishment. Responsibilities of the direct leaders of departments and units concerned must be investigated and affixed as one sees fit for the serious problems arising from irresponsibility, lax unit management, and dereliction.

The conference demanded that political and legal departments at all levels seriously sum up their experiences in participating in comprehensive management and obtain new experience in contributions toward continuous innovation and new breakthroughs. All places and departments must also seriously work out plans for comprehensive management in their own places and departments.

The autonomous region has designated April of this year as a "propaganda month of social order comprehensive management." The conference demanded that all places grasp typical examples and propaganda, form in the whole society an excellent environment and climate of public opinion for "everyone to contribute toward upholding social order," and create favorable conditions for carrying on deep-going comprehensive management.

Baoji Implements Periodic Cadre Exchanges

HK1404072891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 9 Apr 91 p 3

["Dispatch" by Jing Xianfeng (2529 7145 1496): "Baoji City Conducts Periodic Exchange of Personnel Cadres"]

[Text] How to pave the way for clean and diligent government [qin zheng 0530 2398] among personnel cadres? Shaanxi's Baoji City Personnel Bureau has scored good results by implementing periodic exchange of personnel cadres over the past year or so.

To guarantee personnel cadres being fair and upright, Baoji City Personnel Bureau formulated more than 10 sets of regulations including opening government affairs, mass supervision, awarding the honest and punishing the corrupt; with practical effects in their implementation. However, the bureau leadership also saw that when personnel cadres, especially those who have substantial power in their hands, worked too long on the same posts, and when they got familiar with many people, their various social connections will affect their work considerably, and that is where unhealthy tendencies come in.

This being the case, the bureau in question decided last August to implement periodic exchanges of personnel cadres who had long been in such "hot spot" posts as the appointment and transfer of cadres, work assignment of college and polytechnic school graduates, administration of scientists and technicians, work arrangement for demobilized military cadres, wages, welfare, and "transfer from rural to urban household registration." Cadres in periodic exchange now account for 25 percent of the bureau's cadre establishment. At the same time, it is explicitly stipulated that from now on, no personnel cadres should stay on the same post exceeding a four-year tenure. The decision met with favorable comments from various circles when it was made public.

While augmenting its mechanism of self-restriction, the Baoji city personnel bureau formulated its "Regulations on Supervision, Awards, and Penalties Concerning the Building of Honest Government" and an honest government pledge, invited comment from 30-some monitors on honest government from various trades and professions, and set up a box for accusation letters, while a supervising mechanism took shape involving outside forces.

The bureau has recruited 57 cadres for 22 departments under Baoji city government through examination; selected, transferred, appointed, and employed 166 agricultural taxation cadres; undertaken work assignments of 1,168 college and polytechnic school graduates since

the beginning of this year; and has been found free of any behavior of abusing power. Presently, the action is applied citywide.

Of the 12 counties and districts under Baoji's jurisdiction, nine have already implemented periodic exchange of personnel department directors and deputy directors.

Xinjiang, Ningxia Muslims Celebrate Bairam

*OW1604100291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0943 GMT 16 apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)—Moslems in Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, observed their annual religious festival of Bairam today.

Thousands of Moslems went to local mosques to celebrate the festival.

In the downtown areas and in front of the mosques, people of various nationalities performed traditional dances while professional art troupes gave singing and dancing performances.

Local shops were crowded with customers buying food, fruit and vegetables. This year, the regional government and commercial departments took various measures to ensure the commodity supplies for the festival.

Moslem workers all enjoyed a day off from work today.

Local officials and people of the Han nationality visited Moslems at their homes and extended their congratulations to the Moslems on their festival.

Meanwhile, in Yinchuan City, capital of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, more than 40,000 Moslems observed their festival in the city's five mosques.

The regional party and government officials called on Moslems at their homes this morning to wish them happiness on the occasion.

XINHUA on Clashes Between KMT, DPP

*OW1804080091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1451 GMT 17 April 91*

[Text] Hong Kong, 17 Apr (XINHUA)—According to Taiwan and Hong Kong media reports, the clashes between Kuomintang [KMT] and Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] "deputies" intensified over the issue of a "constitutional amendment" at the conflict-ridden extraordinary session of Taiwan's "National Assembly." After announcing their plan to withdraw from the extraordinary session on the afternoon of 15 April, DPP National Assembly members staged a rather massive protest march in Taipei City today.

According to reports, about 10,000 people gathered at the entrance to National Taiwan University around 1500 and then marched to the site of the extraordinary session. Along the route, the paraders chanted slogans urging senior "National Assembly members" to step down. Taiwan police authorities deployed 20,000 riot policemen to keep watch. The paraders clashed with policemen, but there were no injuries.

The agenda of the extraordinary session, which opened on 8 April, included discussions on "making more amendments to constitutional clauses" and on resolving problems stemming from the termination of the so-called "Period of General Mobilization for the Suppression of Communist Rebellions." However, since the first day of the session, KMT and DPP "National Assembly members" performed "fighting acts" daily, throwing the conference hall into confusion. Several "National Assembly members" were wounded in scuffles among themselves and in clashes with policemen deployed to maintain order. Some were even sent to hospitals for treatment. The conflicts between KMT and DPP

"National Assembly members" escalated on the afternoon of 15 April, when DPP "National Assembly members" declared their withdrawal from the extraordinary session and decided to take to the streets in protest.

To prevent the DPP from staging protest marches, Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] delivered an emergency television speech on 16 April, asking the DPP to scuttle their plans to stage such marches. Hao Bocun [Hao Po-tsun], "premier of the Executive Yuan," and other ranking KMT officials also made similar remarks. All this, however, has failed to forestall the march, leading to more chaos in Taiwan's political situation.

Guangdong Establishes Center for Taiwan Investors

*OW1404001791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1214 GMT 13 April 91*

[By reporter Liu Xi (0491 5409)]

[Text] Guangzhou, 13 Apr (XINHUA)—This reporter has learned from relevant departments in Guangdong Province that an investment and trade consultation service center for Taiwan businessmen was established in Guangdong Province yesterday to meet the needs of Taiwan investors. The center's honorary chairmen are Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, and Vice Governor Kuang Ji. Its chairman is Dou Guichang.

The number of Taiwan investors in Guangdong has grown since 1987, when the Taiwan authorities permitted family trips to the mainland. Thus far, more than 700 Taiwan-funded enterprises have been set up in the province, which leads other provinces and municipalities in terms of investment by Taiwan businessmen. At present, the number of technology-intensive industries is growing continuously. The industrial structure is changing from a labor-intensive system to a technology-intensive one, and operational benefits are increasing.

Reform Discussions Lead to Assembly 'Strife'**Premier Issues Warning**

OW1204193191 Taipei CNA in English 0821 GMT
12 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 12 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun warned Thursday that parliamentary strife must not spread to the streets.

Unauthorized assemblies or marches will be sternly dealt with according to the law, Hao said.

Government Spokesman Shaw Yu-ming quoted Hao as telling a cabinet meeting that fighting on the legislative floor or inside the national assembly is "unavoidable" for a democracy.

But such strife must not extend to the streets, Hao said. "Neither harassment of parliamentarians' downtown offices nor illegal gatherings can be allowed."

He told the Justice Ministry to do everything within its power to protect the ordinary people and their property.

Social stability is a precondition for constitutional reform and democratization, the premier said.

The premier, who attaches great importance to law and order, made the remarks after recent scuffles in the two chambers of parliament touched off strong backlash from voters who seek to vent their anger at legislators' offices or try to organize marches in protest.

Government Makes Concessions

OW1704204691 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Apr 91

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties spent all day on 16 April holding various forms of informal consultations. In the evening President Li Teng-hui made a televised speech, calling on the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] not to betray its constituency's trust.

But as the night of 16 April dragged on, the Kuomintang apparently failed to persuade the DPP to cancel its proposed demonstration. The DPP held to its decision to call the public to a demonstration in front of the Chungshan Building in Yangmingshan on 17 April to protest the ongoing process of constitutional revision as conducted by senior members of the National Assembly.

Following President Li Teng-hui's televised speech on the evening of 16 April, the Constitutional Crisis Task Force of the DPP Central Committee decided, in a secret meeting, to stick to its original resolution to hold a massive demonstration on 17 April to protest the ongoing process of constitutional revision as conducted by senior members of the National Assembly.

It has been learned, however, that because of President Li Teng-hui's unprecedented speech asking earnestly for cooperation from the DPP, most DPP leaders have privately reached the consensus that their party's

strategy of taking to the streets, instead of contending the issue in parliament has produced results and has been at least 50 percent successful, though, ostensibly, they still adhere to their criticism of the Kuomintang's lack of sincerity on reform.

On 16 April, the DPP announced that it would withdraw completely from the Legislative Yuan, provincial assemblies, and city councils. The Kaohsiung County magistrate, Yu Chen Yueh-ying, has said however that there is no need for this. Taoyuan County, Hsinchu City, and Tainan County subsequently followed Kaohsiung's example.

Meanwhile, President Li Teng-hui, in his capacity as chairman of the ruling party, invited party and government leaders and three members of the media to a meeting on 16 April to exchange views on constitutional reform. In order to clear up misgivings on the part of the DPP and certain people and to show the ruling party's sincerity about reform, it was agreed in principle, after discussion, to make the following changes to the proposed revision of constitution: the existence of the National Security Council and its subordinate organization, the National Security Bureau, and the Central Personnel Administration of the Executive Yuan will be open for during debate during the transition. The retention or abolition of these organizations and the authorities to which they would be subordinate will be decided by a second generation National Assembly.

At present, when ruling and opposition parties are in serious contention over revision of the constitution, an unequivocal guarantee that the National Security Council, the National Security Bureau, and the Central Personnel Administration will not exist permanently has become key to solving conflicts between the two parties. If the ruling party intends to amend the proposed revision of the constitution by explicitly defining the transitional period for these three organizations, the proposed revision will be passed by the National Assembly, judging from the current situation, and quite possibly, there will be some movement forward in efforts to halt the mass protest scheduled for the afternoon of 17 April.

High-ranking ruling party authorities intend to respond positively to the DPP on the question of substantive constitutional revision, an issue of concern to the DPP. This message has been conveyed to the DPP.

Not quite convinced by this, however, leaders of the DPP's two major factions will not make any decision until more explicit information is received on 17 April. They firmly believe that they would be able to call off the protest in time.

Hung Yu-chin, vice chairman of the ruling party's Policy Coordination Committee, was instructed to convey the positive response to the DPP on the evening of 16 April. But because the ruling party had not made any announcement of this, as of late on the night of 16 April, leaders of the DPP's major factions placed no confidence in the information's reliability. Some key members of the Formosa faction pointed out that if the information

is true, the DPP should also respond positively. (Wu Nai-jen), spokesman for the New Tide Faction, said that if the information is verified, the mass action proposed by the DPP should be rethought.

KMT Urges DPP Return

OW1704052691 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] Chu Shih-lieh, secretary general of the National Assembly, yesterday expressed regrets over the Democratic Progressive Party's [DPP] pullout from the special session of the National Assembly, and earnestly hoped that the DPP caucus would return to the session again. Meanwhile, Cheng Hsin-Hsiung, deputy secretary general of the Kuomintang [KMT] Central Committee, also called on the DPP not to rashly pull out of the special session, saying pulling out of the special session is not only an act of irresponsibility toward the voters, but that it will also damage the party's image, rights, and interests. He stressed: The ruling party's door of communication is always open. An exchange of opinion can take place at any time. There is no need for the DPP to take to the street and resort to mass action, nor to use it as a threat.

News Conference on Demonstration

OW1704052591 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Text] In response to the possibility of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] holding mass demonstrations at the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall tomorrow, Hsu Shui-teh, minister of the interior; Chuang Han-tai, director general of the National Police Administration; and Liao Chao-hsiang, director of the Taipei City Police Headquarters, held a joint press conference for the first time yesterday, stressing: The guarantee of legal demonstrations, banning illegal demonstrations, and punishing violence as the consistent principles of the government. The police will treat those involved in any violence as criminals and arrest them immediately; and it will forcibly stop and disperse those holding illegal assembly and demonstrations.

In the past, when dealing with possible illegal assembly and demonstrations by the DPP, the authorities would let the local police director or deputy director hold press conferences to explain how the case was to be examined and how it would be handled. There have been few instances where the director general of the National Police Administration has convened a press briefing. The fact that the minister of the interior presided personally over the briefing for the first time, indicates the determination of the government to handle illegal assembly and demonstrations in accordance with the law. This shows the degree of importance attached to this matter by the relevant government department.

Interior Minister Hsu Shui-Teh said at the conference: The government will adopt a series of constitutional and

political reform measures in the near future to implement the Constitution and make society more prosperous and stable. Therefore, illegal assembly or violence are not what the general public wants to see.

Chuang Han-Tai, director general of the National Police Administration said: In the past few days, there have been endless disputes in the assembly hall. Police personnel, at the instruction of the speaker, had no choice but to take action to restore order. The police believe that violence in the meeting hall should not be expanded nor lead to street protests and fighting. Therefore, with regard to the scheduled assembly and demonstrations by the DPP tomorrow, the police, out of consideration for public security and order, will definitely deal with the matter in accordance with the law.

President Addresses Nation

OW1704123491 Taipei CNA in English 0953 GMT
17 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 17 (CNA)—This is a translation of the televised call to the nation by President Li Teng-hui of the Republic of China Tuesday [16 April] evening. Words in parentheses are the translator's.

(Begin translation) Dear elders, brothers and sisters:

The Democratic Progressive Party decided yesterday (Monday) that its members withdraw from the National Assembly extraordinary session and mass demonstrations be staged tomorrow (Wednesday). This is very regrettable from viewpoints of democracy's growth and constitutional reform. I therefore must clearly explain about the government stand and the goal of our constitutional reform. I hope you will all understand.

Following the presidential election (in March) last year, I was strongly of the view that unless the many accumulated issues of the 40-odd years of mobilization for rebellion suppression were thoroughly settled, we would run into enormous obstacles in our drive to build party politics and further democratic rule. In order to hear extensively from our countrymen, including those abroad, we specially convened a National Affairs Conference (June 28-July 4) and obtained certain common understanding.

First and foremost was that we should work for constitutional amendment rather than drafting a new one, and that we should make the Constitution better able to meet our needs by re-examining and adjusting the issues at hand: How to enhance the representative nature of elective offices, establish a sound legal framework for local self-government, and improve the way administrative leaders of various levels are produced.

I must, however, emphasize that constitutional reform is not revolution and should be according to the procedure stipulated in the Constitution. That, I submit, is the correct way to promote democracy. The reform, we hope, will be completed before next year is over.

For this reason, the current National Assembly extraordinary session is charged mainly with the task to add or revise pertinent constitutional stipulations having to do with the exercise of emergency presidential powers and the positioning of the National Security Council and the Central Personnel Administration, and also to formulate a legal basis for the election of a second group of central-level representatives (at the three parliamentary branches to replace those elected back on the Chinese mainland).

Many major subjects are not in the clauses now being discussed at the Assembly, but they can be taken up when the duly elected 2nd National Assembly starts working on another round of constitutional amendment. I hope all will see that the present National Assembly debate is not necessarily about what may get covered by next year's constitutional amendment.

Everyone of us want better democracy. But we see that quests of democratization, while successful in some world nations, have unfortunately failed in some others and inflicted much harm to society and people. Success or failure depends on the one hand on whether the government is sincerely for democracy and, on the other, on whether the general public is well grounded in democracy and able to tell right from wrong.

Also to be noted is that a responsible political party should seek identification by voters through lawful expression of its political views rather than through rash acts that amount to betraying the constituency's trust and damaging the nation's fledgling democracy.

With a strong sense of responsibility, I now want to state that the government resolve to build better democracy will never change, and that I am therefore earnestly hopeful that all those engaged in political activities and all others likewise concerned about affairs of the state will, as in duty bound, think of the nation's future and the people's well-being. With this in mind and with rational attitudes we shall together strive to promote democratization for our nation. Thank you.

Businessmen View Conflict

OW1704125691 Taipei CNA in English 0931 GMT
17 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 17 (CNA)—While many may be scared by increasingly violent conflicts in Taiwan's political circles, most business leaders say parliamentary or street strife will only be "temporary."

Domestic as well as foreign businessmen believe parliamentary chaos is but a "transitional phenomenon" as the country becomes a democracy, and they say it can be tolerated as long as it does not persist.

Formosa Plastics Group President Wang Yung-tsai said he will not lightly decide to withdraw investment from Taiwan. "We are planning to do long-range business here," he told a meeting of shareholders.

A Philips Taiwan's top executive said he does not believe the transitional phenomenon will affect foreign investment in the Republic of China.

He suggested that the ruling and opposition parties step up communications in order to shorten the turbulent "transitional period" and to help the economy get back on its normal track.

Tai Sheng-tung, president of China Young Career Development Association, said most small and medium-size businesses can survive "temporay turmoil."

In the short term, Tai said, "I don't believe the turmoil will have much influence on investment willingness."

Li Cheng-chia, president of the Small and Medium Businessmen Association, warned, however, that if the Kuomintang and the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) do not quickly end their dispute, they will exact a "societal cost" and, if the strife persists, it will worsen the investment environment here.

A highly placed Council for Economic Planning and Development official, asking for anonymity, lamented that the ruling-opposition conflicts over constitutional reform are making people uneasy again.

If the chaos does not stop soon, he warned, it will certainly "damage the economy beyond repair."

Vice Economics Minister Wang Chih-kang said the DPP decision to take to the streets will "definitely have an adverse impact" on economic growth.

Social stability is a major factor in economic development, Wang said. "Without stability, the business community cannot have any confidence in the future," he said.

Chinese National Federation of Industries Chairman Hsu Sheng-fa urged the politicians to give the business community a good environment and to stop harming the slowly recovering economy.

Chang Kuo-an, a board member of the Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce, said political fightings must not affect the economy as it is "the only weapon the country has in the international community."

Chang felt that recent political chaos has not only damaged the economy, but also tainted the country's image and, worse, taught the younger generation "a bad lesson."

A great majority of the business leaders support President Li Teng-hui's argument that constitutional reform is not a revolution and must follow "constitutional procedures."

They called on DPP to return to the parliament and join in the constitutional reform work "with reason, not fists." They also urged the DPP to shelve its plan to stage street protests Wednesday afternoon.

KMT Head Notes Boycott

OW1704135891 Taipei CNA in English 0919 GMT
17 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 17 (CNA)—Kuomintang [KMT] Secretary General James Tsoong called for "positive interactions" between the ruling and opposition parties yesterday, saying that they should jointly reform the nation's Constitution.

Tsoong made his remarks during a seminar in response to the major opposition Democratic Progressive Party's [DPP] decision to withdraw from the parliament, provincial assembly and city councils, and to stage street demonstrations this afternoon.

The DPP will protest the reform of the Constitution by the senior members of the National Assembly, frozen in office for over 40 years but due to retire by the end of this year.

Tsoong said the KMT welcomes all proposals for constitutional reform, and the ruling party is willing to maintain contacts with the DPP. "The doors of communications are always open."

Tsoong agreed that constitutional reform is necessary, and that it is a goal shared by both the ruling and opposition parties.

The ruling party has called for reforming the Constitution in two stages, Tsoong said.

The current extraordinary session of the First National Assembly will just make constitutional changes of a "technical" nature during the first stage, he explained.

"Substantive" amendments will be adopted by the Second National Assembly, which will convene next year after elections late this year, Tsoong said.

The substantive reform of the Constitution will thus be completed during the second stage by the Second National Assembly composed of locally elected members.

His interpretation of the role of the current National Assembly, dominated by old MP's, agrees completely with that of President Li Teng-hui who made an unusual TV appearance last evening to reiterate the government's determination and sincerity in reforming the Constitution.

Tsoong said the KMT's constitutional reform task force has met more than 200 times since last summer's National Affairs Conference to map out concrete proposals for amending the Constitution.

The DPP, however, has not put forward any feasible proposals for constitutional reform since the conference, he complained.

Tsoong explained that the ruling party has proposed ten articles for discussion by the current Assembly session, six of which concern the election and convening of the three chambers of parliament.

Articles seven to nine proposed by the KMT concern terminating temporary provisions regarding communist rebellion that were attached to the current Constitution, Tsoong said.

Article Ten will give a legal basis to laws governing the relations between Taiwan and Mainland China which are badly needed in light of rapidly increasing civilian exchanges across the Taiwan Straits, he remarked.

Tsoong further pointed out that the KMT has also proposed reducing the president's power to declare emergencies by requiring that the emergency decree win Legislative Yuan approval within ten days after being announced in order to continue to be effective.

Tsoong said KMT and DPP leaders met March 25 to exchange views on the KMT task force's proposals. During that meeting, he noted, the KMT accepted a DPP proposal to reduce the number of seats in the next Assembly from 375 to 327.

Both sides also agreed to make the current extraordinary Assembly session a success, but now DPP is boycotting the session. "I have really been taken by surprise," Tsoong commented.

He urged the DPP to put forward concrete constitutional reform proposals and to sit down to talk with the KMT, instead of taking to the streets.

Protests End; Talks Held

OW1804064991 Taipei Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Apr 91

[From the "News and Commentaries" program]

[Text] After 15 hours of street demonstrations, confrontations, and small-scale conflicts; and after four hours of hard consultations between the ruling and opposition parties, the 17 April mass activities organized by the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], which had worried people across the country and threatened social stability and harmony, ended at 0530 [2130 GMT 17 April] early this morning. Because the DPP's demonstration command had adopted a fairly restrained attitude and measures, the entire process of the activities was generally peaceful, and several conflicts were quickly defused. Residents of the Taipei area paid considerable costs for the activities, however.

During the process of the illegal rallies and demonstrations, which were billed by the DPP as based on reason, peace, and love, order-maintaining personnel had strived to prevent violence; however, some people still used aluminum cans, stones, and bottles to throw at policemen at various controlled road junctions. Near the president's official residence in Shihlin, a small number of keyed-up demonstrators managed to use wooden rods and stones to attack the police' riot-fighting cars, despite the order-maintaining personnel's call for calm. Some cars' windshields were broken by stones, and some policemen inside the cars were injured; even some DPP

supporters and passers-by were affected. In particular, the beating of some passers-by and reporters once again shows that mass activities can easily get out of control. In addition, occupation of the fast and slow lanes of all of Taipei's main streets by nearly 10,000 people for more than 10 hours seriously affected the public's normal activities. During the last few days, schooling, going to work, and other business and operations of all government organs, civic organizations, shops, and company offices, were quite seriously disturbed and inconvenienced. Tons of garbage were left wherever the demonstrators went.

The ruling and opposition parties held consultations at 0230 this morning [1830 GMT 17 April] at Taipei's (Hsiuhua) Hotel. The four representatives of the ruling party taking part in the consultations were Cheng Hsin-hsiung, deputy secretary general of the Kuomintang [KMT] Central Committee; Chu Chi-ying, director of the KMT Department of Cultural Affairs; Chung Jung-chi, director of the KMT Department of Social Affairs; and Hung Yu-ch'in, vice chairman of the KMT Policy Coordination Committee. The four DPP representatives taking part in the consultations were (Cheng Yu-cheng), party whip of the Legislative Yuan; (Chou Chia-chuan), party whip of the National Assembly; and Yao Chia-wen and (Wu Nai-jen). (Chen Chung-kuang), a Taiwanese veteran politician without party affiliation, was invited to take part in the consultations to mediate the conflict. After four hours of consultations, the two sides did not reach any agreements; however, they attained full understanding of each other's stand on amending the constitution. The (?statement) issued after the consultations points out: The DPP holds that the National Security Council, the National Security Bureau, and the Personnel Administration Bureau, which are mentioned in Article Nine of the Major Outlines of Constitutional Reform, should be abolished immediately after members of the Second Session of the National Assembly are elected. But the ruling party holds that [words indistinct] clauses should be added to Article Nine; that the organic laws and regulations of the three organizations should continue to apply until 31 December 1994, and before legislation for the addition of the clauses is completed; and that the three organizations are not allowed to [words indistinct] before members of the Second Session of the National Assembly are elected. As to senior National Assembly members' participation in [words indistinct], the DPP held that senior National Assembly members lack popular support, and therefore should not be responsible for constitutional reform work and should retire (?as soon as possible); while the ruling party said that all senior National Assembly members will retire by the end of this year.

After the consultations, Legislator Cheng Yu-Cheng, (?consultation) representative of the DPP, said the DPP expressed its dissatisfaction over the clauses concerning constitutional reform, and the ruling party made responses.

[Begin Cheng recording] Today, we and the ruling party held high-level consultations on the entire activities to

protest [words indistinct] constitutional reform. A two-point conclusion was reached at the consultations. The two points were explained in detail in the written statement. The most important thing is that these two points represent the ruling party's stand. The DPP representatives taking part in today's consultations still expressed their dissatisfaction over the added and amended clauses. Nevertheless, we will relay the results of today's meeting to our decisionmaking panel. [end recording]

Chu Chi-ying, director of the ruling party's department of cultural affairs, said that it was a milestone in the establishment of beneficial political exchanges between the two parties, adding that the talks were not the last and that more efforts at promoting understanding and contact will be made in the future.

[Begin Chu recording] The talks are by no means the last. We hope that more contacts aimed at enhancing understanding in all spheres will be made in the future, in order to promote mutually beneficial political exchanges between the two parties. [end recording]

In an interview with the Broadcasting Corporation of China, Liao Chao-hsiang, director of Taipei City Police Headquarters, said: The DPP's demonstration is an illegal act. A handful of people resorted to violence during the demonstration. The Police will deal with those people in accordance with the law after collecting evidence.

[Begin Liao recording] The DPP's demonstration is illegal. In principle, we deal with illegal demonstrations in accordance with the law. Therefore, we held a press conference before the demonstration to make an appeal. Public emotions are very difficult to control, and could reach dangerous levels. Regarding yesterday's demonstration, we asked them [DPP members] to exercise restraint in the first place. Although the demonstration was picketed [as heard], a small number of people, either from among or outside of the demonstrators, assumed an uncooperative attitude. Some even hurled bricks at us. We must punish violence. The people who threw things were hidden among the public, however. Hence, we must gather evidence before taking action in accordance with the law.

We had expressed the hope that they would show restraint at yesterday's demonstration, and that they would not arbitrarily obstruct traffic in Taipei City. Traffic was, nevertheless, affected. Therefore, we tried to disperse the demonstrators and prevent an escalation in the latter stage of the demonstration. We are currently collecting evidence, and will take action in accordance with the law. The demonstration lasted until 0530 [2130 GMT] today, and affected the activities of many people, as well as social stability. I hope that this will be the last, and that there will be no more demonstrations. Demonstrations can cause social unrest, cause inconvenience to the people, and even harm the interests of most people. I personally feel very sorry for having failed to prevent as many accidents as possible at yesterday's demonstration. I extend my apologies to the people. Some people

questioned our failure to forcibly stop the demonstration and to prevent it from affecting traffic. Our failure to do so is due in part to the large number of demonstrators, and in part to possible adverse effects from the continuation of a reported intense conflict in Taoyuan. That is why we exercised as much restraint as possible. I personally feel very sorry about this. [end recording]

People affiliated with the DPP began to gather at the entrance to the main campus of National Taiwan University at midday on 17 April. At 1550 [0750 GMT], they began to march toward the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall along Roosevelt Road, in both small and large groups headed by DPP Chairman Huang Hsing-chieh, Chang Chun-hung, and other DPP officials. According to police estimates, approximately 8,000 people participated in the demonstration in the afternoon.

The demonstrators confronted the police for half an hour across a police line at the intersection of Roosevelt Road and Nanhai Road. Some people used aluminum cans and rocks to attack the policemen, who raised warning placards for the first time at 1805 [1005 GMT]. The paraders then marched along Nanhai Road, Hoping West Road, Chu-guang Road, Chunghua Road, Chungshao West Road, and Chungshan North Road, and around the Grand Hotel, before arriving at the intersection of Chungshan North Road and Wenlin Road in Shihlin. A smattering of fractious demonstrators became involved in a rather serious conflict with the police at 2240 [1440 GMT] at the intersection of Chungshan North Road and Wenlin Road. Four large riot police vans were moving south along Chungshan North Road from Chungcheng Road in Shihlin, and encountered the DPP demonstrators when they approached Wenlin Road at 2240 [1440 GMT]. DPP marshaling trucks used megaphones to urge the demonstrators to sit down; however, some unruly demonstrators began to assault the vans with rocks and wooden sticks. They even climbed onto the moving vans, broke the wipers, and smashed the windshields and windows on the driver's side. Some demonstrators standing farther from the site of the conflict ignored the orders of DPP pickets and threw rocks at the riot vans. Many bystanders and DPP members were wounded. The policemen in the vans were also injured by rocks and shards of glass. People marching in the middle and last segments of the demonstration, however, sat down at the request of marshaling officials.

As the vans retreated, some demonstrators followed them, and became involved in a shoving match with the policemen deployed on Fulin Road. After displaying warning placards on four occasions, the police forcibly dispersed the demonstrators at 2324 [1524 GMT], driving them from Fulin Road to Wenlin Road, the original venue of the gathering, to the south, along Chungshan North Road. After 9 hours of action, the DPP group in charge of the demonstration issued an order at 2335 [1535 GMT], urging the demonstrators to retreat to the Taipei Railway Station. DPP leaders held negotiations with high-ranking officials of the ruling party at the (Hsiuhua) Hotel early today, in the wee hours, as the demonstrators marched on toward the Taipei

Railway Station along Chengteh Road. Demonstrators who stayed behind at the intersection of Fulin Road and Chungcheng Road began to disperse, after the police repeatedly used water cannons and sounded whistles to break up the group. By 0030 [1630 GMT] today, traffic along the entire Chungshan North Road was restored.

As the DPP demonstrators made their way toward the Taipei Railway Station, the police redeployed their forces, originally stationed at the railway station, to the north of Chengteh Road and the east of Nanking West Road, at 0100 [1700 GMT] and 0130 [1730 GMT] today. After Taipei City Councilor (Lin Jui-tu) of the DPP negotiated with the police, the demonstrators sat down on the ground at the intersection of Minsheng West Road and Chengteh Road, facing the police about 300 meters away. The demonstrators resumed their march at around 0200 [1800 GMT] today. Another confrontation occurred at 0305 [1905 GMT], when a handful of people hurled things at 600 to 700 riot policemen sent to the intersection of Chungchun Road and Linsen North Road. At 0440 [2040 GMT], DPP representatives to the negotiations departed the (Hsiuhua) Hotel and rejoined the demonstrators. They then briefed the demonstrators on the process and outcome of the negotiations. After consultations, (Chiu Wei-yuan), the chief marshaling official, proclaimed an end to the demonstration at 0523 [2123 GMT]. The demonstrators began to disperse at 0545 [2145 GMT], and the police retreated at 0548 [2148 GMT]. At 0450 [2050 GMT], after the negotiations, Mr. (Chen Chung-kuang) arrived at the site where the demonstrators gathered and stopped for 5 minutes before leaving the scene.

Four police officers and people were injured when the demonstrators attacked the riot vans during last night's small-scale conflict. In addition, Chinese Television System reporters (Chang Chi-hsiang) and (Li Hsin-yung) were beaten up by the demonstrators, who mistook them for police photographers, at the (Tsaichun) swimming pool. Their cameras were smashed, but they were not wounded seriously.

DPP organizers of the marathon demonstration did not arrange for food and beverages for the demonstrators, who had to handle such matters by themselves. Hence, the demonstrators bought food and beverages from vendors whenever they had a break during the 15-hour march. When they resumed their march, however, they left their disposable bowls and plates and aluminum cans behind, creating an unsightly mountain of betel nut spittle and garbage along their route. Taxpayers today had to hire cleaning workers to clear the trash.

Parties Reach Agreement

OW1804094291 Taipei CNA in English 0844 GMT
18 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)— The march to Yang-mingshan that started Wednesday ended 15 long hours

later, at 5:30 Thursday morning, after talks in the wee hours by leaders of the two opposing political parties produced results.

A ranking Kuomintang official said the whole event had served to set "quite a positive pattern" for the ruling party's effort to communicate with the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP].

It has been a long-persisting dispute that last week erupted in a series of parliamentary scuffles and early this week made the DPP members of National Assembly and Legislative Yuan walk out into the street for a return to their "mass line."

Briefing the press Thursday morning about the course of event last night, Director James Chu of the KMT Cultural Affairs Department, said the talks were characterized by "frankness, solemnity, reason, and harmony."

Chu said the KMT had been in close touch with the concerned DPP sources all day Wednesday and the two sides agreed at 11:30 in the evening to have face-to-face talks.

KMT Secretary-General James Soong saw his DPP counterpart Chang Chun-hung, each at the head of a five-man group. A neutral man, Chen Chung-kuang who had done similar "go-between" work before, also was present.

The talk at a hotel on Minsheng East Road started at around 1:00 and within about an hour the two sides reached an accord about how to handle the three disputed organizations—National Security Council, National Security Bureau, and Central Personnel Administration—in the proposed constitutional amendment now being handled by the National Assembly.

For more than two hours thereafter, however, the two sides worked on matters of wording.

The DPP representatives then went to the waiting demonstrators and a decision to disperse the crowd finally was reached and declared at 5:30.

It has not been easy, Chu said, but the demonstrators have gone home and a new pattern of rapport and communication has been established for party politics.

At least three cops and two newsmen were injured, though not seriously, in a midnight clash when the marchers tried to deal with four riot police vehicles blocking their way.

The police would still be busying themselves for days. Determined to have trouble-makers brought before law, they had been collecting evidences.

The demonstration was illegal. The police exercised self-restraint, but many demonstrators tried to provoke the officers, threw stones and cans, and smashed the windshields of official vehicles, according to Municipal Police Chief Liao Chao-hsiang.

Editorial Hails Cooperation

*OW1804110091 Taipei CNA in English 0853 GMT
18 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 18 (CNA)— The following is the editorial on Thursday's EXPRESS NEWS, a daily newspaper published by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

A milestone is a pillar or stone set up to show the distance in miles to or from a specified place. It also means a significant or important event in history. What occurred in Taipei yesterday (Wednesday) is a milestone on our way forward toward full constitutional democracy.

The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) staged a mass rally and demonstration in Taipei yesterday (Wednesday) in protest against the constitutional amendment the National Assembly is planning to make before its extraordinary session ends on April 24. More than 10,000 people took part in the March through major thoroughfares of Taipei, and there were no clashes with the riot police ordered to keep order. It was the first such rally and demonstration that saw no violence.

That alone is more than enough cause for acclamation. The DPP, the nation's largest opposition party, has shown that it is also a highly disciplined body politic. In the past, every mass rally and street demonstration the DPP sponsored has been marred by violence and bloodshed. The April 17 protestors were a well-disciplined group.

Also praiseworthy were the efforts by the DPP and the ruling Kuomintang to reach a better understanding in order to prevent the rally and demonstration from getting out of control. Their efforts were crowned with success, when the spokesmen for the two political parties held a joint press meeting early this (Thursday) morning to emphasize President Li Teng-hui's call for a rational effort to pursue political reform.

The joint press meeting was the first one the two parties ever held. It signifies that both parties are willing and ready to end confrontation and come to the table to talk.

True, there are differences between the two parties over how constitutional democracy should be achieved in Taiwan. Those differences may be hard to settle, but so long as the Kuomintang and the DPP continue their dialogue, some compromise will be reached.

We wish to take our hats off to the DPP and the Kuomintang for the rational efforts they have made to avert a would-be disaster. More such efforts will contribute immensely to Taiwan's political and social stability.

President Issues Conclusions

*OW1804063791 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 18 Apr 91*

[Text] President Li Teng-hui, in his capacity as chairman of the ruling Kuomintang [KMT], on Wednesday at a meeting of the KMT Central Standing Committee changed the agenda of the meeting to deal with protests

by the opposition party as regarding constitutional amendments. The president listened to a number of views of Central Committee members on the DPP [Democratic Progressive Party] constitutional amendment proposal and Li then made four conclusions from his briefings.

He said that, firstly, implementing constitutional reform is an idea that the KMT wholly embodies and the party will do its utmost and be determined to implement such reforms.

Secondly, the president stressed that a small number of opposition party members had basic differences with the KMT's ideas and so they planned to demonstrate. He said that this leads democracy in the wrong way. He said the opposition should rationally and fairly compete with the ruling party.

Thirdly, Li said that holding the special session of the National Assembly was a necessary step in constitutional reform. He noted that if the opposition illegally demonstrates, the ruling party fully supports any necessary actions which the government must take.

Fourthly, the president urged all residents to fully support constitutional reform and maintain respect for the law.

Meanwhile, KMT spokesman Chiu Chin-yi stated that the contents of plans of constitutional reform are not something which cannot be changed. The changes must be approved by elected representatives, however, which will require certain procedures. Chiu stressed that the KMT proposal for reform has come about by means of a long period of discussion and the compilation of views by elected officials. He said if the opposition has any suggestions, it is welcome to communicate with the KMT at any time.

Hong Kong

Lu Ping Calls for Unveiling New Airport Plans

HK1804054491 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
18 Apr 91 p 2

[Report by unidentified staff reporter: "Lu Ping Says It Would Be Better for China and Britain To Make Public Their Plans for Building New Hong Kong Airport"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr—Lu Ping, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, indicated that China's plan for building a new airport is better than Britain's and that the best way is for both the Chinese and British sides to make their plans public so that the Hong Kong people will know what they are. Deputy Director Chen Ziyang also said that whether or not an airport scheme conforms to the principle of "requiring little investment but yielding high returns" can be judged according to scientific criteria.

Lu Ping attended a Macao basic law meeting here today. When asked by a reporter about Hong Kong Governor David Wilson's remark that the British side has a very good proposition for building a new airport, he said that the Chinese side ardently hopes that both propositions' advantages can be combined but, in his view, the Chinese plan is better. He said: "It is better for each side to make public its own proposition, is it not?" Lu also said: The Chinese side is now waiting for the British side to set a date for the next meeting.

In addition, Chen Ziyang, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said that the Chinese plan can make the new airport efficient and cost-saving and that this is not a subjective desire but has a scientific basis. He cited an example, saying: The huge British-French tunnel project will take six years and cost 130 billion dollars [as published] to complete, therefore, it is entirely unnecessary to spend more money on the construction of a new airport in Hong Kong. He also said that Chinese experts have studied this issue. He said: Whether an airport plan costs less or more money, needs little or much investment, and is efficient or inefficient, has scientific criteria. We can discuss them."

Chen pointed out: During Hong Kong's transition period, the Chinese stand on how the Chinese and British sides should consult on major issues straddling 1997 is consistent. He said: "We do not have any intention to turn the Hong Kong Government into a lame duck. We do not have such an intention whatsoever. We all hope that our Hong Kong and British friends can scale higher, look farther, and make a bold resolve."

Haikou Court Orders Tanker Owner To Pay Damages

OW1704151491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1401 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Text] Haikou, April 17 (XINHUA)—The Haikou Maritime Court has detained a Hong Kong tanker that collided

with a Guangzhou passenger ship and has ordered its owner to pay compensation of 600,000 U.S. dollars.

In last Sunday's collision, the Panamanian-flagged oil tanker the "New-Tung-Riu" badly damaged the "Peony," a passenger ship from Guangzhou, near Haikou Port. The accident resulted in the deaths of two passengers, and serious injuries suffered by a third passenger.

The court detained the tanker and examined the case at the request of the Guangzhou Ocean Shipping Bureau, the owner of the passenger ship.

Macao

Basic Law Drafting Committee Holds 6th Session

OW1704135591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0832 GMT 17 Apr 91

[By reporter Huang Riyao (7806 2480 1031)]

[Text] Beijing, 17 April (XINHUA)—Important progress has been made on the task of drafting the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region (MSAR). Articles in the various chapters and sections as well as the appendices have basically been drawn up.

This was revealed at the opening of the sixth plenary session of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of MSAR today by Ji Pengfei, the draft committee chairman.

The four-day session is taking place at the Beijing Hong Kong-Macao Center, with 41 draft committee members attending.

After the fifth plenary session last December, the special subcommittees held separate meetings to discuss the members' views and suggestions, and revised and supplemented the articles under their charge. The central authority and the special subcommittees of the MSAR involved drew up the Appendices on "the National Laws to be Enforced in the MSAR" and "the Suggestions on Establishing the Committee of the NPC Standing Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of MSAR". The special subcommittee for political structure held two meetings and, after repeated discussion and serious deliberation, drafted all the articles in this regard as well as the two appendices on the "Method for Creating the Chief Administrative Officer of the MSAR" and the "Method for Creating the Legislature of the MSAR". It also drew up, on behalf of the NPC, the "Decision of the NPC Concerning the Method To Produce the First Government and Legislature of the MSAR".

In his speech, Ji Pengfei pointed out that the Basic Law was drafted after two years of hard work by all members drawing upon their collective wisdom. He said that the responsibility, scrupulosity, and openness shown by the members are highly praiseworthy. He hoped that they would air their views freely to lay the groundwork for making further revision and improvement to the articles in the Macao Basic Law, and for examining and adopting

the text for soliciting comments on the Macao Basic Law (Draft) at the Seventh Plenary Session this July.

This morning, the members heard the work reports of the various special subcommittees, and the work report of the committee for appraising the MSAR flag and emblem. The main purpose of this session is to hold

group discussion on the specific articles drawn up by the subcommittees. The main topic will be to focus discussion on articles and appendices of the Basic Law drafted by the two subcommittees for political structure and for the basic rights and duties of residents. At the same time, it will further discuss the articles and appendices drawn up by the other three subcommittees.

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